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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
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COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

Senator Morton's Argument in Favor of Ratification—The Cadetship Business Still a Prominent Topic—The Tariff Debate—Distribution of Freedmen's Bureau Funds—The Army Bill in the Senate—The Funding Bill, Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1870.

San Domingo.

The San Domingo treaty occupied all of today's session of the Senate but the morning hour, and an agreement has been made that it shall also occupy the whole of Monday's session. It must be disposed of on that day. Mr. Morton spoke for half an hour or so to finish his argument in opposition, and Mr. Morton spoke for about three hours in favor of ratifying the treaty. Everybody conceded that all the speakers treated the subject involved in a very able manner, and Mr. Sumner in particular received some quite unusual compliments. One of the strong points presented in favor of ratification is based on the Monroe doctrine argument, being that if we do not take the country it will probably pass under the protectorate of some European power, and that it does not become us to allow any foreign government to get further foothold in this quarter. Mr. Sumner's idea seemed to be that we ourselves may enter into an alliance with the Dominicans, giving them moral support and such counsel as will aid them in establishing a firm and energetic Republican government of their own. In his view annexation would not be for the well being of the people there any more than for our national advantage. Mr. Morton spoke in glowing terms of the beauties, advantages and resources of the Island, and Mr. Sumner admitted the force of all that was said on this head. There was some talk about its debts and financial conditions, but most of the Senators conceded that the matter in issue ought to be decided on higher grounds than this. Mr. Sumner argued that San Domingo is the axis of the West Indies, and if we get that we can hardly stop there, but must also control other islands, and Mr. Morton avowed the desire to see them all incorporated into our body politic at as early a day as possible. The idea of the annexationists is that the native inhabitants are of a peaceful character, but it is held on the other hand that the whites and blacks are in a constant state of warfare, and are not likely to be reconciled to each other by being brought under our flag, and evidence was introduced to the effect that Baez is even now only kept in power by the presence of our gunboats. One of Mr. Sumner's strong points was that founded on the cost of our Indian policy, and he spoke particularly of the immense sum we expended in that connection, which view being taken he should find it very expensive business to maintain peace in the island if we had it. Mr. Morton unquestionably made the strongest speech that can be quoted in favor of the treaty. General Thurz has the floor for Monday, and will speak a couple of hours against ratification. Confidence in the treaty is steadily strengthening, and very few of its friends now pretend to believe in any other result. The question of adjourning to Monday was made somewhat a test on that question, and it was carried in an attendance of about fifty by five majority.

The Cadetship Traffic.

There was another scene to-day in the House over the cadetship business. A Democratic member from Philadelphia wrote to say that if Kelley's remarks of yesterday applied him they were unfounded. Mr. Kelley explained that he meant his own immediate predecessor Millward, who had hawked an appointment around Philadelphia for one thousand dollars, and boasted of having sold it for that sum. Mr. Kelley also said that after his section and before he took his seat he was informed that among other requisites which impelled members to live on a small salary in Washington was the proceeds from cadetships. He House is getting very sore over the subject, and there are evident signs of nervousness in other parts of the Chamber whenever the latter comes up. The withholding of the testimony in several of the cases investigated is causing much unfavorable remark.

"Big Cry over a Little Wool."

A member elect from Louisiana has furnished a statement for publication here from Jasper Hinckerburn, Republican and ex-member, charged before the Committee with having sold his cadetship in the Fortieth Congress. Beckburn says:

"It is well understood at Washington that great enterprise involving heavy appropriations can be consummated, and no fat job obtained without payment of heavy sums; in other words, and in plain English, without bribery, and yet Congress gets up sundry committees to investigate cadet frauds. It is a big cry over a little wool, and is designed more than anything else to hide the villainy of those who are stealing the whole sheep, root, hide and all. My name is wrong in the matter, for what purpose Heaven only knows, unless it is to punish or annoy me for having to belong to any of the rings of levery and plunder. What I did was to accommodate the departments at the seaboard, one of their clerks or agents to facilitate the examination of the full classes at West Point and Annapolis, and when I found him to be open and legitimate, or if anything to the contrary they were assumptions unwarrantably assigned by those who dare not let their deeds be known to me."

A Moderate Tariff Speech.

The general verdict on the speech of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, the main part of which he delivered to-day, is that he has made himself the leader of the moderate tariff men in the House. A speech was listened to with very marked attention by the strongest men on both sides of the question. He gave notice that when it could be in order, he would move to recommit the bill reported to the Ways and Means committee with instructions to make an aggregate reduction of twenty per cent., principally upon leading articles, but of course less than twenty per cent. on some and more than that on others. He said the Ways and Means committee could comply with such order of the House in two days.

Freedmen's Funds.

In the distribution of the balance on hand of certain funds of the Freedmen's Bureau, General Howard has agreed to send twenty thousand dollars to Kentucky, to be distributed in the Southern districts of New York; Joseph Pinkham, United States Marshal for Ohio; Charles H. Hempstead, Attorney for Utah; John L. Stevens, of Maine, Minister resident at Uruguay; F. P. Meigs, of Tennessee, Consul at Monte video; Thomas D. Hamilton, of Illinois, Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil; Seth Hawley, Collector of Internal Revenue, eighth District New York; Albert G. Allen, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District, New York; Samuel R. Harlam, Collector of Internal Revenue, fourth district New York; Seth Sweets, Register of Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Smith D. Atkins, Postmaster at Freeport, Ill; Josiah S. Stanton, Assistant Paymaster in the navy; Lieutenant Commander Montgomery Sycard to be Commander in the navy; Commander John Young restored to original position in the navy from July 25th, 66; John F. Frost, 1st Lieutenant of Infantry. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the San Domingo treaty.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury; Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, Consul at Tripoli; L. M. Burger, of South Carolina, Consul at Algiers; W. B. Jones, of Alabama, Consul at Brindisi; John Harris, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Venice; Horace L. Pike, of North Carolina, Consul at Tampico.

BAILEY'S DEFALCATION.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass telegraphs that thus far Bailey's defalcation reaches $121,269, and that a deficit in his disbursing account of about $2,000 or $3,000 will be added.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

Vice President Colfax and General Howard to-night speak at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Friendship Division of Sons of Temperance.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Senator Howe moved to dismiss the writ of error in the case of Lieutenant Governor Gleason vs. the State of Florida, for want of jurisdiction. The writ is taken to a judgment of the State Court, holding that Gleason was ineligible, because he had not been a citizen of the State for three years, as provided for by the Constitution of the State, and the argument is that the case is one wholly within the jurisdiction and control of the State Courts. In opposition to the motion, General Butler contended that as the election was in pursuance with the reconstruction acts of Congress, this Court has jurisdiction to review the judgment.

INVESTIGATION.

The joint Committee on Retrenchment was occupied yesterday and will be to-morrow in the investigation of the charges of fraud and corruption against the San Antonio and El Paso Mail Company. A large amount of testimony was presented on both sides.

NEW MINISTER OF ECUADOR.

Don Antonio Flores was introduced to-day to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister of Ecuador.

CONGRESS.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Provisions of Senator Wilson's Bill—Sale of Cadetships—Further Debate on the Tariff Bill, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to furnish a steamer for a voyage into the Arctic regions under control of Captain C. F. Hall, and appropriating $100,000 to pay the necessary expenses. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers and enlisted men of the army, and fix their pay. It reduces the army to 25,000 men; authorizes the President to discharge any officer applying for such discharge before September, first having served ten years to receive two years' pay and allowances; those having served more than five years and less than ten years to receive one and a half years' pay, and those having served less than five years to receive one year's pay, &c; authorizes him to retire on their application army officers who have served thirty-five years, and the retired list to be increased three hundred; abolishes the office of General and Lieutenant General when vacated by the present incumbents; reduces the number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals in like manner when the present incumbents vacate; makes the heads of staff departments Brigadiers, and vacated by the present incumbents; abolishes regimental commissary of cavalry, regimental commissary sergeants, hospital stewards and veterinary surgeons; authorizes the appointment of two Assistant Surgeons with the rank of officers as may be sent to them by the Secretary of War for instruction and examination of Department Commanders and chief of staff, and also authorizes the President, on report of the Board, to retire from the service, or authorizes the filling of all vacancies in the army by competent officers; and if any supernumerary officers shall then remain, they shall be individually selected and prescribed or retired with one year's pay; allows officers on the retired list to be eligible to the lowest promotions to be made in the quartermaster's and medical departments, and corps of engineers, and adopts the House bill with slight modifications. By the bill enlisted men now numbering about 52,000 are reduced to 25,000 by the first of September, which will reduce the expenses of the army several millions. The House bill, which was hastily adopted, instead of reducing the expenses of the army, increases it, it is believed, several hundred thousand dollars.

The Senate at one o'clock on motion of Mr. SUMNER, went into executive session on the San Domingo treaty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SALE introduced a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama.

Mr. LAWS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the expediency of granting a writ of error in the case of error in criminal cases in United States courts; also, for peremptory challenges, and to allow defendants to testify. Adopted.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill to regulate the manufacture of paper currency.

Mr. WOODWARD stated that it had been reported that Mr. Kelley's immediate predecessor (Millward) sold a cadetship at West Point for $2,000, but it was untrue that Mr. Kelley had anything to do with it.

Mr. KELLEY expressed gratification at the statement of his colleague, and said that between the time of his own election and the time he took his seat he had information was in the habit of selling cadetships in his district, and he found people held him responsible for it. The man that he believed sold the cadetship was the same man Millward, who begged to come at the appointment on a mortgage of his house, and huckstered the appointment through the streets of Philadelphia, finally selling it for $1,000, and securing that he put the money in his pocket except that he paid $200 to his agent, which this agent denied, so that he betrayed the friendship of Mr. Covode, attempted to brand him with infamy, cheated his agent, and pocketed the $1,000.

The House at two o'clock went into committee of the whole, with Mr. BENJAMIN, of N. J., SCOFIELD continued his argument in favor of a reduction of taxation. He said the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a general reduction of twenty per cent. and this he said would not fully compensate for the reduction of the public debt seven per cent. This reduction could be done in two days, without difficulty. It was but justice to the people to relieve the industrial interests from which were not protected, and to the great consuming interests. Such reduction should be made in the interest of consumers, and not in the interest of special classes.

Mr. SCHENCK asked Mr. Allison to state whether his proposition was to make a reduction of twenty per cent. on iron, or on every thing. He subsequently stated that he meant the same reduction to apply also to wool and woolens.

Mr. DICKEY asked him whether blankets were not now cheaper than before the protective duty was imposed.

Mr. ALLISON replied in the negative, and said a blanket which cost three dollars in 1860 cost six dollars now. Coming to the question of iron and steel, he claimed that the present duty on steel most largely imported was fifty-six dollars, and this bill proposed to increase that by $22 to $28 a ton. The duty on Bessemer steel, of which rails are made, was about equal to $1 00 per hundred. It was certainly a matter of great importance to cheapen railroad iron, which would reduce the cost of manufacturing the cost of transportation. He protested against this enormous duty on steel rails. It is to salt he believed the duty onerous and burdensome on the country, and it should be largely reduced. He was also opposed to the new classification of sugar. Summing up his remarks, he argued that the impossibility of getting up an export trade in manufactured articles so long as such a burdensome tariff is kept up, and declared it the duty of Congress to carry out the general system of reduction of taxation.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the Committee in favor of a protective tariff, and some remarks were made by MESSRS. CLEVELAND and SARGENT.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would try on Monday to close the general debate on the tariff bill.

The House at half past five adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for general debate.

The Senate at half-past four adjourned until Monday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Burning of the Bridge at Sacramento—Oregon Democratic Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The burning of the Central Pacific Railroad bridge over the American river was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as fire was observed at a number of places. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Several hundred workmen are employed in erecting a temporary structure, which will be completed on Sunday or Tuesday next.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention met at Albany on the 23d. J. S. Slater, of Baker county, was nominated for Congress by acclamation; L. F. Glover, of Marion county, for Governor; F. Chadsey, of Douglas county, for Secretary; Lewis Fleishleimer, of Multnomah county, for Treasurer; L. Patterson, of the Portland *Herald*, for State Printer.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the San Jose Railroad. The first payment of three and a-half millions is to be made in New York on the 1st proximo.

The revenue officers seized a large quantity of smuggled opium last night. While endeavoring to escape the Chinese had the lines, and probably two were drowned.

There was a lengthy discussion in the Oregon Democratic Convention over the platform. One resolution pronounced unqualifiedly for the repudiation of the National debt. Finally, a substitute was adopted declaring the payment of the bonds and legal tenders, with the other enormous expenses, makes a burden too heavy to be borne; that the amount of the debt has been increased more than sixfold by the illegal manner in which it was created; that there is neither justice nor wisdom in the forcing payment of the principal by continuing the payment of interest; that there should be an equitable adjustment of the debt. The remainder of the resolutions embody the usual matters in regard to military tyranny, and declare that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments ought to be rescinded.

CLEVELAND.

A Mother and Son Burned to Death—Son Arrested for Rifling Letters, &c.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Early this morning, by the burning of a small house on Hunabel street, occupied by a German family named Baker, Mrs. Baker and son were burned to death. Two other members of the family were badly injured and one cannot recover.

Samuel Waltner, of Leipsic, Putnam county, O., was arrested at the instance of special agent Baldwin, and brought here to-day. He was charged with embezzling valuable letters and appropriating their contents. He was held by Commissioner White in the sum of $1,500 to answer at the May term of the United States District Court.

The Worst Man

That the French Revolution produced was Bertrand Barere. So utterly depraved did he become that he lost all taste for Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, and blood alone could satisfy him.

Buy Marvin's.

Marvin's crackers, which are acknowledged superior to all other crackers in this market, are sold by all retail grocers. TTh&S

HARRISBURG.

THE DEVELOPMENT BILL.

The Senate Clerk Withholds it from the Governor—Progress of Appropriation Bill—A Warm Time in the Senate—Bills Passed in the House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 25, 1870.

SENATE.

The Omnibus Railway Bill.

Mr. White inquired why the new Railroad Omnibus bill had not yet been transmitted to the Governor.

Mr. Hammersly, the Senate Clerk, answered that the bill passed the House on Friday, and was returned to the Senate after adjournment. The Speaker being absent he could not sign it till Tuesday morning, when it was returned by the Governor for correction of clerical informalities. The retranscription was made and the bill signed by the Speaker on Wednesday, and held in the Senate as usual, some times for six days, awaiting the contingencies of its recall, &c. After further discussion, Mr. White gave notice that if the bill was not transmitted to the Governor he should offer a resolution on the subject.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Appropriation bill being called up, the appropriations for the Northern, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg, and Womelsdorf Homes for the Friendless and Rouse Hospital, in Warren county, were passed.

Trenblous Time About a Night Session.

During the pendency of the Appropriation bill, by suspension of orders, Mr. White succeeded in passing a resolution for a night session on Monday, which was confined, on motion of Mr. Davis, to exclusive consideration of the Appropriation bill. Subsequently, Mr. Beck moved a reconsideration of this resolution, and discussion ensuing threw the Senate into considerable confusion, the Speaker finding it impossible to preserve order at times. Mr. White, in face of the previous question, contended that reconsideration was for the purpose of delaying the appropriation bill and detaining the omnibus bill in the hands of the Senate, and declared the Speaker should know. The Speaker repeatedly ordered Mr. White and others to their seats. Mr. Wallace answered Mr. White bitterly. The debate was warm in spite of the main question being ordered. Throughout Speaker Stinson conducted himself with great propriety and acknowledged firmness, and the resolution for a Monday evening session was finally defeated by yeas 11, nays 18. Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Compliment.

J. D. McJunkin presided all day, *pro tempore*, preserving in an able manner good order; being a new man on the floor, he received an ovation for accurate knowledge of parliamentary law.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed: Incorporating Pittsburgh Gas and Mining Company. Authorizing Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company to act in a fiduciary capacity. Authorizing the Allegheny County Commissioners to supply an office for the County Superintendents of Common Schools. Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to purchase or lease other passenger railways in Allegheny county, and issue one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds. Adjourned till Monday evening.

CHICAGO.

Strike and Riot Among Laborers on Improvements at Des Moines Rapids—Miners' Strike at Ottawa Ended—A German Reporter Attacked—Memorial to Congress from National Banks Against the Funding Bill.

CHICAGO, March 25.—On the 15th inst, a general strike took place on the Des Moines Rapids Government improvements at Keokuk, Iowa, owing to the increase of hours of labor without increase of pay. The number of men varied 800 to 1,000, mostly Swedes and Irish. Yesterday about 150 of the strikers, variously armed, made an attack on a few laborers who had resumed work. The belligerents were dispersed, advanced on the workmen with a red flag. Resistance was made, and several hundred-hand conflicts took place, but the workmen finally succeeded in driving the strikers away, and all quit work. The rioters then moved on the stone quarries adjacent, when a bloody fight ensued, in which several men were seriously injured. The rioters, greatly augmented in numbers, then advanced on Scott's mill, when the general superintendent of the works, McDonald, and two others escaped the vengeance of the rioters by taking to the river in a skiff. Afterwards Sheriff Bishop arrested nine of the rioters. There were no disturbances this morning that the works are held by seven companies of militia, who declare their intention to hold them against any force that may oppose them. About noon the Sheriff, with a posse of police, left for the seat of war, but nothing has been heard from them up to three o'clock, although numerous explosions, like the sound of musketry, have been heard during the afternoon.

There has been much disaffection among the coal miners at Lasalle for some days past, and this morning 1,200 struck for higher wages. Tuesday. It was understood that a general strike would take place, but they all resumed work this morning.

Two lads named Charles and Emil Otto, sons of Mrs. Thielman, an actress in the German theater, cowhided Maurice Langelath, a reporter attached to the Staats Zeitung, a German paper, to-day in front of the Sherman House, for an assault made upon Mrs. Thielman in regard to a benefit. During the melee Langelath had previously made an attack on Mrs. Thielman through the columns of the *Abend Zeitung*, with which he was then connected. She went to the office to remonstrate with him, and the assault followed. The boys, it is accidentally as he claimed, and was sent to jail therefor. Langelath, it is said, has renewed his attacks through the *Union* on Mrs. Thielman, for which he received punishment at the two boys. He made no defense, although armed with a big cane, and was considerably punished.

Right Rev. Thomas Foley, late of Baltimore, but lately elected Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Chicago, arrived here last night, and will at once enter upon his duties. He will have a public reception at the Church of the Holy Name on Sunday next.

The National banks and private bankers of this city, constituting the Clearing House Association, in conjunction with representatives of several banking institutions in other parts of the West, to-day held a meeting to consider the subject of funding the new bonds in Congress of Representatives. After an interchange of views, the following memorial was adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, business men, bankers and representatives of banking institutions other than National banks, as well as those institutions, respectfully represent that they view with alarm the provision in section 7 of the funding bill, so-called, which has recently passed the Senate of the United States, requiring National banks, upon pain of forfeiting their circulation, to exchange the bonds it may receive for new bonds required to be issued by said act, as tending to disturb the financial condition of the country, and embarrass and injure the moneyed transactions, and produce vast loss to all engaged in mercantile operations, and consequent great detriment to the country. We do not regard it as a question simply affecting National banks. If it were so, we should feel much less interest in it. We are of opinion that such a change can take place without greatly diminishing the value of the bonds now held by national banks, and consequently greatly depreciating the value of the new bonds. The country cannot be otherwise regarded than as an attempt, by an act in spirit as unconstitutional, to deprive arbitrarily one class of citizens of rights of property which are justly secured to them by statute, or as an attempt virtually to confiscate a large portion of the capital of national banks.

The undersigned believe that the late legislation we have upon the subject at the present time, and, perhaps, somewhat all possibles to free banking, and to place all banks and banking institutions upon a footing of equality, by the better. Therefore pray that said provision may be stricken out of said bill, and that no legislation may take place that will in any wise tend to diminish the capital of the country, or to impair confidence in the fair dealing and good faith of Congress on its legislation upon the subject of banking or currency. They beg leave to add their conviction that the faith of the country in national banks and banking cannot be maintained unless Congress acts upon the same principle in relation to such institutions, so will. That no legislation is to take place to unnecessarily interfere with or disturb the value of property created under the encouragement of acts of incorporation, so long as the incorporators in good faith comply with the provisions of the acts of incorporation. They submit that the reservation of the right at any time to alter, amend or repeal the banking act was never intended or understood to imply the right to destroy the value of the property of corporations, or to legislate unjustly against it. As a matter of necessity in time of war, we cheerfully submit to the entire change of the banking system of the country. So far as the circulation was concerned, our present system has worked well. Any change in it should be prospective, and not interfere with existing rights. Parties have recently introduced a bill imposing certain duties on railroad companies in regard to the rate of speed in running cars through cities and towns, and other matters of a similar nature.

RICHMOND, March 25.—The House to-day passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to call on the President for troops to suppress resistance to the law in the colored land squatters near Hampton.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, March 25.—The committee on registration to-night reported the registration bill, striking out the names of every white male citizen, and providing that every person who shall be registered possessed the qualifications under the Constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof.

OIL CITY.

Boiler Explosion—Two Persons Injured.

OIL CITY, March 25.—At five o'clock this afternoon a boiler at McCuen's well bursted, throwing the dome across Oil Creek a distance of two hundred feet. This well is situated on the bank of the creek, a few rods above the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad bridge, at which point the explosion occurred. Two were injured, the younger, Johnny, so badly that he may not live. A stable between the well and Seneca street was on fire was extinguished with pails. Several persons were severely stunned.

WESTERN LAWYERS.—The Bedford *News* tells of an attorney who lives in that town who recently charged a client ten dollars for his services in collecting a five dollar pension, coolly telling him that he could pay the other dollar some time when it was convenient. This doesn't beat the New Albany lawyer who took the entire claim of a soldier, and charged him ten dollars extra for sending an acknowledgment of its receipt to Washington.—*New Albany Ledger.*

THE MISSING STEAMER.

Probable Fate of the "City of Boston."

Various Reports from Various Quarters—The Vessel Deeply Laden with Grain—Probable Loss in a Hurricane.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The belief prevails here that the steamer City of Boston was sunk by collision with an iceberg.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Captain Bulmer, of the Helene Marion, who arrived at Spit Head in distress, from New York for Antwerp, states that he left New York on the same day as the steamer City of Boston. On the night of the 26th of January he met with a hurricane from southeast to northwest, which, while he hove to, took away his foretop mast and jib boom, although he had no sail set at the time, and his new sails were taken completely out of the gasket and blown away. He believes the City of Boston must have been in the same hurricane.

A writer of a letter from Halifax says: The City of Boston, which sailed hence on the 26th of January inst, has not yet arrived in Liverpool. There is great anxiety felt here for her safety, more especially as there are so many of our merchants on board. She was deeply laden with wheat in bags, being eighteen or twenty inches deeper than the insurance allows. She sailed from here on a Friday noon, and we had a fearful snow storm on the following Saturday night. If she encountered this there is no hope whatever of her turning up. I believe she was in it, as the Orontes, which sailed from here two days before, was caught in it off Newfoundland and nearly went down.

The Prima Donna, Captain Dent, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, reports that on the 8th inst, in latitude 49 degrees north, longitude 33 degrees west, she made a light a half point on the port bow kept off, and then made another light on the lee bow. One was that of a steamer, and the other that of a sailing vessel. Both vessels were firing rockets. It is thought one was short of provisions and the other was supplying, as it was blowing a gale from the southwest; and was very dark. Captain Dent could not make out what they were.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES.

The Andrew Jackson Club House, on Lexington avenue, which is the headquarters of the Young Democracy, was last night crowded with the friends and followers of Sheriff O'Brien, who discussed with great interest the events of the past thirty-six hours at Albany. A large number of the members of the assembly were present, and a council was held to consider what course of action should be decided upon. An important statement was handed to the effect that the bolting Senators by two hundred and twenty members of the Tammany Hall General Committee calling upon Mr. M. Frank to resign his official position for holding a meeting of the Committee next Monday evening, in order to take from him the power of fixing the relative strength of the two parties in Tammany Hall in the election of delegates to constitute the two-thirds of the whole number of members of the General Committee, who shall refuse to issue a call for a meeting. Inside, he, however, refuse, it is understood that, by the Constitution of the Democratic party, members can order a meeting to be held.

The Democratic Union Club met, the meeting of the committee on Monday is to denounce the bolting Senators. The Democratic Union of Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny & Co., and it is also stated that the Young Democracy do not intend to consult the wishes of their leader, A. Oakey Hall, who they believe has had a large share in the corruption of the associates of the ring.

ARREST FOR TRESPASS.

Emil J. C. Koop, formerly deputy under Collector Bailey, was arrested under order of Judge Barnard, charged with committing trespass upon the premises of Bailey & Co., in having broken open their safe and removed books and papers. He was held in $1,000 bail. Judge Barnard subsequently issued writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, requiring the production of Koop before the United States Circuit Court to-morrow, at which arguments will be heard as to the right of continuing in force the order of arrest. Koop claims to have acted under orders of Bailey and a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner.

MEETING OF THE SACHEMS.

Mr. Tweed has, it is said, privately called a meeting of 175 delegates to the Tammany Hall General Committee, called a meeting of the Sachems for Monday night. The breach between the two factions of the Democracy is said to be widening, and rumor goes that Tweed has obtained the votes of a majority of the city delegation in the assembly, with the Republicans and anti-county Democrats to pass the new city charter bill, which will, it is believed, effectually cut adjourned over until Tuesday, to give the city delegation an opportunity to attend the Tammany meeting.

OPPOSITION TO WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

At a meeting of the Fifth avenue property owners to-day a committee headed by A. T. Stewart was appointed to contest the legality of the project to pave that street with wood.

RECEIVERSHIP ASKED FOR.

An application has been made by a large stockholder for Receiver of the Batterfield Overland Dispatch Company, the ground being made that assessments were levied and more threatened for the payment of other debts than those of the contract. Decision reserved.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Wm. O'Kell was held in $10,000 to answer the charge of having in his possession a number of valuable papers belonging to the National Bank.

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INSURANCE CASE.

A jury in the Supreme Court to-day gave Edward K. Brink and others, of Lexington, N. C., $9,671 from the Republic Insurance Company, of this city, decided in favor of the insurance people.

PLYMOUTH, ENG., March 25.—The steamer Silesia arrived here to-day from Portland, Me., on March 19 passed the wreck of a bark with two masts standing. There was no one aboard, no boats in sight, and the name could not be ascertained.

The House of Lords adjourned to-night without the transaction of any business of interest.

In the Commons to-night the bill for the preservation of the peace in Ireland was considered in committee. The clause forfeiting editions of seditious journals was opposed by Mr. More, member for County Mayo. The Solicitor General followed in support of the section, and read several seditious extracts from the Dublin *Irishman*.

Several members made speeches in advocacy of striking out the word "seditious" from the clause.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, engaged to omit the word, and to provide that each culpable journal should be entitled to one warning.

Several Manners admitted that extraordinary powers were necessary, but argued that they were made so by the mismanagement of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone retorted, charging the present situation in Ireland upon the Tories. The clause was revised by the omission of the word "seditious" by 277 majority.

Mr. Downing moved an amendment to the clause where it speaks of seditious journals, requiring preliminary indictment, which was negatived. The clause as amended was adopted by 236 majority. Other clauses of the bill were considered and amendments adopted thereto.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

Various Items from London.

LONDON, March 25.—A letter from Earl Russell appears in the *Times*, which is probably intended to offer Mr. Forster a loop hole for escaping the objection to his education bill. It suggests the introduction of a new bill, after or repeal of the present act under orders of Bailey and a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner.

MEETING OF THE SACHEMS.

Mr. Tweed has, it is privily to the memorial of 175 delegates to the Tammany Hall General Committee, called a meeting of the Sachems for Monday night. The breach between the two factions of the Democracy is said to be widening, and rumor goes that Tweed has obtained the votes of a majority of the city delegation in the assembly, with the Republicans and anti-county Democrats to pass the new city charter bill, which will, it is believed, effectually cut adjourned over until Tuesday, to give the city delegation an opportunity to attend the Tammany meeting.

OPPOSITION TO WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

At a meeting of the Fifth avenue property owners to-day a committee headed by A. T. Stewart was appointed to contest the legality of the project to pave that street with wood.

RECEIVERSHIP ASKED FOR.

An application has been made by a large stockholder for Receiver of the Batterfield Overland Dispatch Company, the ground being made that assessments were levied and more threatened for the payment of other debts than those of the contract. Decision reserved.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Government of Liberia Waging War Against Native Tribes—Parliamentary Proceedings—Bill for Protection of Life and Property in Ireland Debated—Anti-Military Agitation in South German States—The Pope's Answer to France Received in Paris—Vessel Lost on the English Coast—Tumult and Bloodshed in Italy—The Bonaparte Trial—Argument for the Prosecution Closed—The Prince Greatly Excited—The Cholera in St. Petersburg—Excitement in the Ecumenical Council—A Bishop Insulted and Driven from the Tribunal.

The City Solicitor Absconded.

LONDON, March 25—2 P. M.—The eminent London City Solicitor, Mr. Cotterill, has absconded. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

Marshal of France.

PARIS, March 25.—General Lobeuf, Minister of War, has been created a Marshal of France.

Warfare in Liberia.

Advices have been received that the Government of Liberia is prosecuting an active warfare against neighboring natives.

The Pope's Answer to France.

The answer of the Pope of Rome to the dispatch of Count Daru, relative to the demand of France to be officially represented in the Ecumenical Council, has reached the French foreign office. The nature of its contents has not yet transpired.

Restrictions on the Irish Press.

LONDON, March 25.—The papers of this city generally approve of the proposed restrictions by government on the press of Ireland. They consider its violent tone has much to do with the present disorders.

The "Times" on the Baker Raid.

The *Times* severely criticises Sheridan's campaign against the Indians, and thinks a firm and conciliatory policy would have the race from extirpation.

The Darien Canal.

The *Times* has an editorial on the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Following at the surveys lately concluded, it doubts whether the practical value of the work will ever be sufficient to cover the cost.

Vessel Lost on the English Coast.

The ship Germania, a West India trader, was lost off the Kentish coast yesterday.

Anti-Bible Resolutions.

BERLIN, March 25.—The anti-military agitation is extending to the States of South Germany, and is engaging the serious attention of administrative powers.

Protection of Life and Property in Ireland.

LONDON, March 25.—The proceedings in the Commons last evening on the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland were very interesting. After the rejection of amendments looking to the repeal of the coercion act, and to the abolition of the tithe rent charge, the House proceeded to the consideration of the clause enabling magistrates to call and examine witnesses before detected persons. A warm discussion ensued, after which the House divided and the change was adopted. The clause as to closing of inns at sunset also prevailed, a long debate taking place. The clause as to the length of time a criminal may be kept in custody without being brought before a magistrate was also carried. Yesterday about 150 of the strikers, variously armed, made an attack on a few laborers who had resumed work. The belligerents were dispersed, advanced on the workmen with a red flag. Resistance was made, and several hundred-hand conflicts took place, but the workmen finally succeeded in driving the strikers away, and all quit work. The rioters then moved on the stone quarries adjacent, when a bloody fight ensued, in which several men were seriously injured. The rioters, greatly augmented in numbers, then advanced on Scott's mill, when the general superintendent of the works, McDonald, and two others escaped the vengeance of the rioters by taking to the river in a skiff. Afterwards Sheriff Bishop arrested nine of the rioters. There were no disturbances this morning that the works are held by seven companies of militia, who declare their intention to hold them against any force that may oppose them. About noon the Sheriff, with a posse of police, left for the seat of war, but nothing has been heard from them up to three o'clock, although numerous explosions, like the sound of musketry, have been heard during the afternoon.

There has been much disaffection among the coal miners at

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

Both branches of the State Legislature have passed a resolution fixing Thursday, April 7th, as the time for final adjournment.

THERE is just the shadow of fact on which to hang the reports that are afloat of changes in the Cabinet. General GRANT has said quietly to a friend that he may recast his Cabinet within a year, but intimated nothing further, and there is no certainty that he will make any changes.

The Fee and Salary Bill for Hamilton county, has passed the Legislature of Ohio. It is just such a measure as is needed in Allegheny county, and which the people will demand. A proper law would return twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars annually to the pockets of the taxpayers.

THE Tariff discussion in the House of Representatives has improved the prospect of the bill reported by the Committee; and so far from the report that its friends are willing to abandon it, and let the subject go over being true, they were never more zealous or hopeful than at present. The subject is not likely to be reached for some days yet. Among the people Protection was never stronger than at the present moment.

IT appears from a thorough examination that the causes of the delays and consequent dissatisfaction attending the initial experience with pneumatic telegraphy in England are not due to the system, but to the manner in which the change was undertaken. Much confusion was the necessary consequence, but this and the other causes of the dissatisfaction are disappearing as the new hands gain experience; and there is no reason to doubt that the advantages expected from the change will speedily be realized.

DARKNESS still rests upon the fate of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. For the reason with which our readers are familiar—that is, the physical impossibility of his having, in the time allowed, been able to arrive in the region alleged as the scene of his death, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON and others feel almost confident of the falsehood of the published story of his death. The native narrative reported by Captain COCHRANE, and condensed by the telegraph into the general statement—"burned as a wizard"—is striking in its details.

"The Calunga (otherwise Livingstone) was a great sorcerer; he conversed every day with the sun, was not afraid of ferocious beasts; he kept in a box an animal that ate nothing, and from which he used to inquire the road to be followed. Every one at last took to avoiding him. One day it came to pass that, by enchantment or malefic arts, he caused to die the son of a chief, although he was twenty marches distant from him. When, then, he came into the territory of the latter, the latter gave him a drink to drink, intended to counteract his magic. Livingstone died of it; they then quartered and burned his body."

Thus it is not pretended that he was committed alive to the flames. In this native story every reader will interpret the converse with the sun as the use of the sextant to find the altitude, and in the animal kept in the box will recognize the traveler's pocket compass.

ACCORDING to an item in our issue of yesterday, the King of Prussia is worth thirteen millions of dollars. This certainly seems a considerable sum of money, even in the purse of a monarch, when thought of as his private fortune. His predecessor, FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., was also rich in his own right, and he may have made his successor on the throne the assignee of at least a portion of his wealth. It is worth while to recollect to what excellent use *he* put large portions of his ready money. Many, no doubt, remember that, under the advice of Baron HUMBOLDT, he was one of the most liberal patrons of scientific men, and all Americans especially, know, or will learn with pleasure that but for his Prussian Majesty we should not be able to count AGASSIZ among American savans. In the Life of the late Professor SILLIMAN there is a letter from AGASSIZ, written in 1846, in which he says:

"Knowing the great desire that I had to visit your country, and the impossibility of doing it at my own expense, his Excellency the Baron de Humboldt, who has always treated me as a friend, and whose good counsels have been to me like those of a father, proposed to the King of Prussia to give me the necessary funds for the journey, which was very generously granted to me in the most generous manner, in furnishing me with a sum sufficient for a journey of two years if traveling alone."

THE condition of our navy is a source of much anxiety to those who are aware of its utter inadequacy to our national protection, and the difficulty of procuring the necessary appropriations through Congress for its revival. Up to the time of Secretary ROBESON's report the people had not been aware of the actual condition of our navy, which had diminished to an insignificant number of vessels, hardly one of which could be got to sea under a period of five months in case the emergency required it. At the commencement of President GRANT's administration the people, in blissful ignorance of the real state of the case, were loudly calling for the acknowledgment of Cuban independence, or, at least, the recognition of belligerent rights, and had the cry been heeded we might have become involved in a war with Spain, whose naval power at least greatly exceeded ours, and might have led to serious disaster to this country. To this weakness of our navy might possibly be attributed the refusal of the new administration in complying with these demands, for although Gen. GRANT's policy is not inimical to the acquisition of that and other Southern islands, his prudence and foresight admonished him that we could not afford to go into such a measure. The last *Army and Navy Gazette* of the United Kingdom has expressed great satisfaction at the untoward developments made by our Secretary in his report, and it is the duty of our nation at once to make such provision as will amply protect our commerce and the rights of our citizens abroad.

"WHEN the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business, the presiding officer of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, to be considered as the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States."

This quotation is a part of the thirty-seventh rule of the Senate adopted so long ago as in 1789. One can hardly imagine a more complete or satisfactory answer to those critics who have been so clamorous in their denunciation of General GRANT for his attempt by personal conference to influence Senators in favor of the Saint Domingo treaty. Clearly, when this rule was adopted, it was expected that the President would unite with the Senate in deliberation upon executive business. *No* fact in our early history is better attested than that General WASHINGTON used occasionally to be present in the Senate when particularly interested in the matter under consideration. And we do not hesitate to say that the President ought sometimes to be present there, and that advantage would probably accrue from the meeting, both in the facilitation of executive business and in the maintenance of a more perfect sympathy between the branches of the government. With the entire approval of these censors, General GRANT might have invited all the Senators at once, or in parties of ten in succession, to the White House, and might have dined and wined them, and there then have put forth all his influence to induce them to adopt his view of the treaty. All this would have been perfectly in accordance with the fitness of things. But because avowedly and openly in the face of all the world, he went to a committee room near the Senate chamber and held interviews with members, General GRANT is charged with violating precedents and the proprieties of his high position. Such carping is truly contemptible. It is, however, also almost frightful as an illustration of the inability of a rather numerous class to look at the acts of the Chief Magistrate of the nation from any other than a merely partisan point of view.

ANONYMOUS artists are assuming in France something like the importance of a political engineery, and a "devlish engineery" it is. Some days ago, we made brief mention of a scene reported, in which the Empress and Madame OLLIVIER compared notes on the subject. The Paris correspondent of a New York paper describes the alarm lately excited in the Imperial Palace by the finding of an anonymous letter on the chimney piece in the Empress' sleeping room, apprising her that an attempt was about to be made to poison her son and cautioning her to have a strict watch observed over the preparation of his food. To this room none but confidential servants had access, and no one of them was for a moment suspected. The mystery was how the letter got there, a mystery unsolved when the correspondent wrote. If not intended merely to distress, it must have been sent by some person aware of the plot to poison, but restrained by personal considerations from betraying it. In England during the last ten years, in the trades unions business anonymous letters have been much employed. Perhaps in both countries the thing must be ascribed to the extension of education among a class who, in former days, could neither read nor write, and who are unblessed with any traditional prejudices as to the cowardly meanness of such use of their accomplisments. Miss MITFORD was greatly disgusted with the education of the so-called "lower orders" when, one day, returning from a walk, she found that her newly engaged maid servant had taken advantage of her mistress's absence to examine some proof sheets that were lying in her desk. It is certain that people who cannot write will neither commit forgery nor indite anonymous letters, though they are apt to annoy society in some other ways quite as objectionable.

IN Nottingham, England, the master manufacturers and their workmen have entered into an arrangement as to prices and hours of labor, the spirit of which at least might be imitated with advantage in the United States. The Council (of masters and workmen we suppose) regulates the tariff of the wages, which remains in force as long as the state of the market permits. If a change is desired by either party a month's notice must be given. These changes are always made in good temper; and we are assured that when masters and workmen become seated together in perfect equality and without distinction around the same table, to discuss their respective interests in a business which supports them all, they are not slow in perceiving that these are in common. More than once, we are told, the workmen have renounced an increase of pay which they had believed was right, when the masters have proved to them, pencil in hand, that, owing to foreign pressure, they could not grant it to them without losing the means of their profits. To make things clear, workmen have been sent by the masters to France and other countries to examine for themselves. Harmony has thus been established so completely that for four years no resolution of the Council has had need of being put to a vote. As a consequence, strikes are impossible, bad men lose their influence, the spirit of fairness and equity reigns, and the interest of all alike is promoted.

MASSACHUSETTS is preparing to conform to the Legal Tender decision in the payment of principal and interest of her State debt falling due the present year, which will be paid in coin. Several New England companies have given notice that their maturing obligations will be paid in like manner. We understand that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in similar cases, whenever it is desired, gives parties the benefit of the decision, but that, as a general thing, the currency of the country is readily accepted. It is announced that the Chancellor of New Jersey, one of the ablest lawyers in the country, has decided that both the principal and interest due on a mortgage made and dated prior to February 25, 1862, the date of the Legal Tender act, must be paid in lawful gold and silver coin, if required by the mortgage, and the decree was made accordingly. In regard to the prospect of a reversal of the Legal Tender decision we are informed that the suggestion that no "new case" can be brought before the Court within a considerable period of time, is not well based; on the contrary, it is said to be extremely probable that the Legal Tender question will again come before the Court at an early day. But it is proper to say that this is denied. In this connection it is confidently believed that Judge BRADLEY's views are not in harmony with the decision, and Judge STRONG's decision on our State Bench in favor of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act seems to settle on which side he will be found. It is claimed, therefore, that the Supreme Bench, now full, whenever the question is again brought before them, will promptly affirm the constitutionality of the act.

INDICATIONS accumulate of the determination on the part of those friendly to a peaceful Indian policy to give the new measures a fair trial. An attempt is to be made to get at the real wishes of the nation in regard to them. A meeting in sympathy with this humane policy was to be held in New York last evening, and one could wish that similar meetings should be held in other great centers of influence. At the meeting in New York a number of prominent leaders of the Cherokee nation were expected to be present for the purpose of giving an account of the mode of life and their social and political system of that people. It seems strange that the attention of the great multitude concerned about our Western Indians has not more frequently been directed to the history of the Cherokees. We are not aware of any reason why they should be regarded as exceptional characters among their race. While they lived in the southern country they certainly labored under very serious disadvantages, and were looked upon with intense prejudice by the white population on the borders of their territory. And yet before their removal to the western side of the Mississippi, they had attained to a high degree of civilization, and among them were many excellent and thriving farmers who in skill and industry compared favorably with the white men of Georgia engaged in the same occupation. To the Cherokee nation, a tribe numbering at the beginning of the present century not more than thirteen thousand souls, belongs also the credit of having produced a man of a very high order of genius, entitled by his achievements to rank among the celebrated inventors and benefactors of their respective races. To invent an alphabet and to reduce one's own language to a written form are admitted to be performances within the reach of only extraordinary natural intellectual gifts. GUESS, a native Cherokee, is our American CADMUS, and perhaps we ought to be as proud of him as of any other native inventor. In his own circle, when a simple gold chain prospered as a civilized people, with all good arts flourishing among them. Several of their conspicuous leaders sent to transact business for them in Washington have commanded great respect from our public men by their talents and knowledge. Of JOHN ROSS, the former chief of the nation, who was only in part Indian, Mr. Senator SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, was once heard to say, "Any white man might be proud to speak half as well as he." The present chief, DOWNING, is said to be very eloquent in his native language. It appears not unreasonable to think that, from the example and methods of the Cherokees, by candid inquiry much might be learned which would be useful in the endeavor to civilize other tribes. And the mere fact of Cherokee civilization certainly affords ground of encouragement to make the attempt, as it is a decisive answer to those who confidently allege the certainty of failure.

A LAWSUIT has just been determined in the Circuit Court at White Plains, Westchester, in which Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, has obtained a verdict of $7,775 against one Moses Dudley Bean, who, as was charged, had contrived to swindle him out of $6,000 by falsely representing that a company, with a capital stock of $500,000, had been formed in North Carolina, for the purpose of acquiring such rich and fertile lands as were requisite for the success of the philantropic undertaking. Mr. Greeley advanced the above named sum, with the understanding that it would be a profitable investment, but subsequently ascertained that it was invested in part of the Dismal Swamp lands. The defendant has lately availed himself of the Bankrupt Act, and the damages will therefore probably remain in *statu quo*.

A COAL miner's strike is likely to occur among the coal mines of Mahanoy Valley in this State. It appears that a large meeting of coal operators was held on Wednesday, at which it was determined to reduce the wages of the men or stop the works on the 2d of April. A counter meeting was held by the miners, at which they resolved to strike if a reduction was attempted. So as matters stand there is likely to be a general suspension, as the desire for a reduction of wages appears to prevail generally among the coal dealers in that region.

WE see it stated that Messrs. J. B. Lippincott, publishers, of Philadelphia, have received large orders from two Japanese houses, for miscellaneous books, and what must have been very pleasant, the cash accompanied every order.

WILSON & GUION have published a card denying that the steamship Manhattan, of their line, refused assistance to the Samaria. It was not known on board the Manhattan that the Samaria was disabled, as the latter was under full sail and steam.

The Railroads and the Income Tax.

An application has been addressed by the Presidents of all the principal railroad and canal companies of Philadelphia to Commissioner Delano, of the Internal Revenue. It sets forth the fact that the United States Internal Revenue officers of that city are insisting upon the payment of a tax of five per cent. on dividends and interest payable by "railroad, canal, turnpike, canal, navigation or slackwater companies," irrespective of the question whether such dividends or interest were payable before, or on and after the first day of January, 1870; that they have been advised that the tax thus sought to be collected is inapplicable to dividends and interest payable after the 31st December, 1869, and that income derivable from such dividends and interest is no more liable to taxation than income accruing after December 31, 1869, from any other source. They then submit an elaborate opinion of counsel, in which it is argued that no part of the Internal Revenue law sanctions a discrimination so unjust and impolitic, and was clearly not the intention of Congress in passing the law. That if the theory had been adopted by the Internal Revenue office, when the income tax was first enforced, that interest and dividends payable on the first of January, 1870, must be considered as income for the year 1869, there would be no reason to complain, whatever might be thought of its correctness, but instead of being adopted it was expressly repudiated.

The petitioners then, in view of the difficulties and embarrassments to which the railroad and canal companies have been and will continue to be subject, by being obliged to retain a portion of the interest due on their bonds to pay a tax generally considered to be no longer in force, do most respectfully but urgently request that for the purpose of defining the duties and liabilities of the companies which they represent, and relieving them from further responsibility and probable litigation, one or more test cases may be submitted to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and that until these cases are decided the Internal Revenue officers may be instructed to suspend further proceedings for the collection of the sums in dispute.

AN American in Rome gives the following description of men and things there: "I wish I could give you an idea of how forcibly a month's stay in Rome has convinced me of the thinness of the religious and political crust which serves to make Rome appear at first sight as light, active, orderly and contented city. It is curious how almost always the activity and life depend upon foreigners, not natives. You hear on the promenades and in the shops, French, English, German much oftener than Italian. The are balls and hunts, but it is the foreigner that supports and attends them. As for content, it is true the people are quiet, but a few facts show you what is the Pope's own estimate of their feeling."

IT is said that as the result of the co-operative and instructive movements in Birmingham, England, over twenty thousand dwellings have been erected. Many artisans own their own houses by this method, who would without such societies have been still paying heavy rents for miserable accommodations. Any movement that puts a decent roof over the workman's head, and makes him frugal, sober and independent, is "progress" of the best kind.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Seven merchants, *all doing business on the same street* in Halifax, were lost in the steamer City of Boston. They had gone out to purchase their spring supply of goods, and will never more return. This is a sad affliction, indeed.

The Fort Scott (Kansas) *Monitor* estimates that immigrants at the rate of a thousand a day will find their way to Kansas during the next three months. But will they stay there or proceed where the "metal is more attractive"—to the gold and silver regions in the Rocky Mountains?

The last *Army and Navy Gazette of the United Kingdom* declares that it was entirely unprepared for the exhibit of our navy, as set forth in the Secretary's annual report, and confesses to rise from the perusal with feelings not only of contentment, but of delightful satisfaction and rejoicing that our "navy, commerce and flag are rapidly disappearing *from the ocean.*"

Noah Webster, in but one instance in all his dictionary work, strayed from the field of the lexicographer into that of the moralist. In defining the word vicegerent he remarks: "Kings are sometimes called God's vicegerents. It is to be wished they would always deserve the appellation." This observation was stricken out in the last edition.

To the old statement that the negro is too lazy to work, no better answer can be made than the statistics published by the Freedmen's Savings Bank of Washington. Four years ago it was taking in about $1,000 a day in deposits; the past year it has averaged over $14,000 a day. In March, 1866, it had $199,231 in its vaults, in March, 1870, $1,657,906. Of the twenty-six cashiers at its various branches, thirteen are colored men. Its largest branch is at New Orleans, and the next largest at Vicksburg.

Among the premiums to be awarded at the next Indiana State Fair is a hundred dollar gold medal for the best collection of all grades of pig iron produced in the State. A medal of twenty-five dollars in value will be given for the best variety of glassware; and another of the same value for the best sewing machine—all to be manufactured within the State.

The report of the examination into the affairs of the Treasurer of Butler county, Ohio, says: Fourteen months ago the deficiency in the treasury to be made up by temporary loans of sunk money was about $30,000; it grew in June, 1869, to $60,000, and in October to $100,000; it is now $115,000.

A prominent grocer of Indianapolis, Augustus F. Coors, got a divorce from his wife six or eight months ago, and married again. This second wife, a young lady from an excellent family, coming home from her parents a few weeks ago, heard that the first wife had been back. She in turn got a divorce, and Coors got a license and married his first wife again.

Another case of spontaneous combustion is reported by *L'Union Medicale*, in an article from the pen of Dr. Bertholle. The subject of it was a woman thirty-seven years old, who was addicted to alcoholic drinks. She was found in her room with the viscera and some of the limbs consumed, the hair and clothes having escaped. The very minute description of the state in which the deceased was found shows that ignition could not have been communicated from without.

The Southern States are beginning to cultivate China grass, to be used as a substitute for silk. A machine and process for its preparation have already been patented. The Louisiana planters have raised the most of this grass, but they sell it in London, where it is worked into what are called Japanese silks.

PERSONAL.

Robert Laird Collier, writing his impressions of Mr. Spurgeon, says: "Mr. Spurgeon looks to be thirty-eight years of age, is of medium height and thoroughly English in appearance. His face is positively unspiritual, and wholly without any expression of intelligence. His manner was full of self-consciousness, and he addressed his audience in an assertive and dogmatic strain. The sermon, I am persuaded, must have been unusually poor, although a gentleman at my side told me it was in his usual strain. It was without continuity and thought, in rugged sentences, and greatly lacking in spiritual earnestness, which alone could have atoned for its abundant platitudes."

The Right Rev. Bishop Foley, who was recently consecrated Bishop of Chicago, has received many magnificent presents from the ladies of Baltimore, who are deeply distressed to lose him from among them. He has received seven mitres, seven rings, many gold chains and crosses. One lady is having a golden chalice made for him which will cost $1,500, and others are giving jewels to be set in it, which will bring up its value to several thousand, and make it the costliest chalice in the world in this country.

J. F. Bailey, the missing New York Collector, was born in Hopkinville, Ky., and is thirty-eight years of age. He is a nephew of the late Mr. Bailey, editor of the Washington *Era*, the old anti-slavery paper. For many years he followed the business of book-peddling, and in 1861, through the influence of Secretary Chase, he was appointed stationery clerk at Washington. In 1865 Secretary Fessenden gave him the position of Collector of the Fourth Internal Revenue District of New York, which position he held until last May, when he was appointed Collector of the Third District. He left behind a wife and two children living in Twenty-second street, New York. His wife is said to be lying very ill of brain fever, caused by his sudden flight. He was an admirer of and owned fast horses, but otherwise his private life seemed to be blameless.

That gallant sailor, the British Admiral Ramsay, says that on the coast of Africa he once saw a regiment of rifle women—and, black as they were, he must say he never saw a finer regiment. All the officers were women, and there was not a single man in the whole regiment. They were most courageous and fought bravely. In fact, a friend told me that when they went into action they fought like so many tigresses.

Among the lost on the ill-fated Oneida was Midshipman Bower, son of Thomas Bower, Esq., of Middleburg, Snyder county. Midshipman Bower entered the Naval Academy in 1861, graduated in 1868, and was assigned to duty in the Asiatic Squadron. At the time of his death, he was returning home to receive his promotion as Ensign. He narrowly escaped death last September, being aboard the Idaho when that vessel was caught in a typhoon and nearly wrecked. The Idaho was homeward bound on that occasion, and was so badly damaged that she was compelled to put back for repairs. Thus, a singular fatality appears to have attended Midshipman Bower's homeward voyages.

In reference to the court honors said to have been conferred on Charles Dickens, the London *Telegraph* says: "We shall probably run no risk of error if we conclude that Mr. Dickens's visit to Her Majesty was in obedience to the express desire of a most ardent admirer of his works, naturally anxious to make the personal acquaintance of their distinguished author."

One of the most prominent foreigners, and by long residence in Blaeque Bey, the Turkish Minister. He is quite handsome, wears a black beard cut close, and has particularly fine teeth. He is considered an able diplomat. In society much is said of his singing, and all that is said is deserved. His voice is a high baritone, is of unusual sweetness and power, and is managed with rare skill. He usually takes some one with him to play his accompaniments when he goes to musical parties. When some one said to him, in speaking of Mrs. Blacque, "Your wife is a beautiful woman," he politely "took an obedient one." This latter seems the greater compliment to a married woman in Turkey. Mr. and Mrs. Blacque are not Mohammedans, but Roman Catholics; neither of them is of Turkish parentage. Mr. Blacque is the sole management of his household, it not being customary in Turkey for ladies to trouble themselves with such cares, and he is pronounced a housekeeper of superior character.

A letter from Rome, dated February 15th, says that John P. Hale is there, looking very thin and pale, and talking about returning to New Hampshire soon. Ex-Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, and family were also at Rome, and ex-Senator Grimes had recently passed some days there on his way to Naples, looking well.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

PRESBYTERIAN.

SHERIDAN AND THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

The *Banner* is severe on Gen. Sheridan and other army officers, and also on some "respectable journals," for sustaining Col. Baker in his warfare on the Piegan Indians. We quote a paragraph:

Much good will it do us to write "Holiness to the Lord" upon the Constitution of the country, whilst we justify the indiscriminate butchery of men, women and children, the innocent with the guilty. With the proud boast that our religion is that which brings "peace on earth and good will to men," we plunge the bayonet into the infant in its mother's arms, and with a valor that elicits the warm praise of the highest officers in the army, we transfix with one courageous stroke both mother and child! And that humanity may have its share in such heroic achievements, we then abandon, on the snows of the Rocky Mountains, with the thermometer below zero, more than a hundred women and children, deprived of their natural protectors and providers, so that, as they perish by a slower death, they may gratefully feel the full benefits of a warfare urged on Christian principles! Surely such a soldiery exploit will not be suffered to pass unhonored, and accordingly we find that Col. Baker is recommended by his superior officer for promotion, and is appropriately to be brevet for the butcher of women and children?

COLORED PRESBYTERIANS.

The *Banner* says: Grace Church (colored), of this city, has a fine field of usefulness opened to it. The attendance upon the services is large. It has been suggested that the erection of a suitable house of worship for this church would be very appropriate as one of the "memorial" objects. We hope that this proposition will be discussed and adopted. Our church has no more promising mission work before it in this city.

PERSONAL.

The venerable Rev. David Elliott, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary, preached a sermon on Sabbath, February 6th, in the Central Church, Allegheny, Rev. A. A. Hodge's. This was his eighty-third birthday, and his children, grand-children, and many friends, listened with affection and delight as he unfolded to them the glorious Gospel of the blessed God.

The Rev. W. C. Falconer has accepted the call to the church of Sharpsburg.

The Providence Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, has recently extended a unanimous call to J. V. Cellars, a member of the graduating class of the Western Theological Seminary, who has had charge of the church since its organization.

THE FREEDMEN'S COMMITTEE.

It is proposed to change the name of the "Freedmen's Committee" to that of the "Board of Freedmen's Missions," and to remove it from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. The *Banner* fails to see the propriety of the change, as the work has been well and creditably done at this place.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

THE RIGHTS OF GOD.

The *United Presbyterian* speaks despondingly of the organized movement to recognize the sovereignty of God in the Constitution, and says that the criticisms of the secular and religious press, on the action of the late Convention, show how much the public mind has yet to be educated on this subject. We quote:

"We are now, on this subject, in about the state in which the nation was in respect to human rights, when its highest judicial authority declared that the negro had no rights which the white man is bound to respect. Judging from the prevalent tone of the press on the proceedings of the late Convention, we might conclude that God has no rights which, as a nation, we are bound to respect. He may be our creator and preserver, and bountiful benefactor, but it does not follow that we must acknowledge him as our ruler! His goodness and power may have been manifest, in giving us existence as a nation, his hand may have been visible in leading us on in our marvelous career of prosperity, he may have interposed signally and gloriously for our deliverance in the late struggle for national life, but it does not follow that we are to so legislate the nation as to give His name a place in its Constitution!"

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The *United Presbyterian* supports the use of the gallows, and opposes the law now before the Legislature, giving juries the discretion to decide between execution and imprisonment. It declares that the hesitation of juries to convict of murder, only proves their disregard of the laws of God and man, and is the poorest of all reasons for giving them a way to escape from a solemn duty. The editor, in speaking of the bill, says: "It does not propose an absolute repeal of the death penalty, but to leave the infliction to the discretion of juries. It is not thought safe to meet the issue directly, and in this indirect way it is thought to gain the end sought. We trust the members of the Legislature will not allow themselves to be taken by guile in that way. It is God's law that 'whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' Let not human legislators think themselves more wise, or just, or merciful, than God. As compared with his goodness, the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty."

THE CHRISTIAN RADICAL.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SOULS.

The *Radical* takes up the proposition that "the divine idea of humanity is that of a family—a brotherhood," and then shows that Christ labored and suffered "that they may be one as we are." With Him was no idea but a brotherhood of souls, and their oneness is in Him. The *Radical* asks:

"And how is His idea fulfilled to-day by His people? Broken into innumerable parties is this family, one saying I am of Wesley, another of Luther, another of Calvin, another of Campbell; one party refusing to come to the Lord's table with others because they do not participate in the same way, another because they do not hold the same views of the ordinance, and so through a long catalogue of reasons to justify their sects. And the *Observer*, *Watchman*, *Advocate*, *Examiner*, and the whole army of denominational organs think this is nothing to be concerned about. Most of them admit that in the future the sects must disappear but they will not work for it and seek to cast out them that do. Some talk of union, but it is more a joining of hands in a common sect policy than any desire to secure a common brotherhood of souls in Christ. Some think the present is a happy state of things, and the solemn effort of those who toil to realize the prayer of Jesus, is called disorganization. And meanwhile the enemies of Christ look on with contempt and think that the religion of Jesus is exhausted of its power and life. Are not the creeds more responsible for these things?

THE FILTHY POOL OF POLITICS.

A writer in the *Radical* says he used to ignore the caucus nominations, regarding them as unfit places for Christian men. He has since changed his mind, and writes as follows: The Christian man, minister or layman, owes it to God as a *duty of religion*, as well as to State as a duty of *patriotism*, to bring out for office, and try to elect, such men as will honestly serve the people and best promote their interests. And to pray that God would give us good rulers, while we fail to use the means which God has already given us with which to get them, is mockery of God. Our franchise is of no value, and we throw back into God's face the power he has given us to get what we pray for. If, after praying for good rulers, we leave it to bad men—a little clique or caucus on this side, and another on *that*—to nominate the candidates. For all we can then do is to vote for one of the two nominations, or throw our vote away.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

THE "BOOK CONCERN" INVESTIGATION.

The *Advocate* begins the publication, in this week's issue, of Dr Curry's statement of the investigation made by the Book Committee into the affairs of the New York Book Concern. The editor says: "It is long and will occupy considerable space in two or three numbers of the *Advocate*. The desire of the Church to know the facts in the case will however justify this extensive appropriation of our columns to its republication. The substantial correctness of this brief statement is vouched for by L. Janeway Esq., Dr. W. L. Harris, Dr. D. Wise, and A. McLean, stenographer. When a Methodist is placed entitled to be the trustees of the *Advocate*, and Journal, he will be willing to commit the whole question to their intelligent decision. We have to say that the *Evening Chronicle* of this city, a paper always seeking to be fair, for its revised statement of the facts in the case. The rest of the world will yet come to know that the allegations against either in particular or capacity of the Book Concern management are without support. Of that we have been personally convinced for sometime, and we think that a statement now in process of republication in our columns will make that impression general."

PERSONAL.

The pastorate of Rev. T. N. Boyle in Greensburg, now extending over two years, has been blest in a steady growth in the various church work of the place. The only break in the history of the congregation for the fine parsonage built during the last year, commodious, well located and conveniently arranged. All three of the Greensburg papers speak very highly of his services and regretfully of the prospect of losing him at the approaching session of the Conference.

S. Wier Roosevelt, a well known and public spirited citizen of New York, died on Thursday morning, in the 67th year of his age.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1870.

The local discount market, seems dull, and the light demand for money from a class of borrowers who generally can be accommodated liberally, indicates the great dullness in leading branches of trade. Good paper is very scarce, so also are first class mortgages. The latter can be placed at from eight to ten per cent, a year, and the former at ten per cent. Much of the apathy that exists at all important centers of trade is caused by the pending financial measures before Congress. The success of the Funding bill is being looked upon as more certain; and indeed the feeling in many well informed circles is quite favorable to its success. Any practical policy for funding the public debt at a low rate of interest would be welcomed as an important achievement towards a more permanent adjustment of the finances. The recent heavy drop in the gold premium has brought about such a close approximation in value of the paper and gold currency that all intelligent business classes would deprecate another upward turn in the premium. But should Congress favor the present financial measure before it, there is little chance for any material rise again. Until all doubts are obviated by the final enactment on the pending financial bill, business must remain in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. It is felt that we have reached a crisis in financial affairs, and the discussion of Congress upon the measures before it will determine whether we shall drift out again on the sea of another inflation, or safely anchor at the haven of resumption.

—Efforts are making in various quarters interested in what are called gold bearing railway bonds to induce the holders of United States 6-20s to exchange for such securities, because the 5-20s are to be refunded at a lower rate of interest. But there is a double fallacy in this argument; because no railway bonds can be made as safe as the United States contingencies, certain, credit of United States bonds, and secondly, because no funding measure is contemplated at Washington under which the holders of 5-20s, if they prefer bonds of 1862-64 called in now, or their bonds of 1865-7-8 called in hereafter will receive less than dollar for dollar in gold. A third consideration might be added to the effect that the new five per cents of the United States likely to be sold for gold at par or premium for 5-20s will command a much higher price in the market than railway bonds, because well is paying off the public debt at the unnecessarily rapid rate of $60,000,000 a month—a rate which would extinguish the whole of it in thirty-five years. Such a rate of payment, and such forbearance from complaint on the part of tax-payers, have no precedents in the history of any free people, and the Committee of Ways and Means ought not to be in doubt an instant about the revival of this most odious of the forms of taxation. Some of the most important of the items in the list of taxes which come under the head of income returns, are, of course, fair subjects for direct taxation; but, as a general income tax law, with all its present inquisitorial plan of assessment and collection, it ought never to be revived.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was decidedly more active, the pleasant weather producing a beneficial effect on trade generally. The good time is evidently drawing near for most of the leading articles, as buyers are now investing more liberal than for some time past. As an evidence of the improvement we may mention that the City Mills received an order for 1,200 barrels Eclipse brand for the Eastern market. We were not able to ascertain the figures. From this it would seem that prices of breadstuffs have touched their lowest point, and that orders similar to the above will be more received. As we have before remarked, just restore confidence and trade will soon be active. Prices for most articles are certainly down to a low figure, and most dealers decline making any further concessions, preferring to wait and take the chances. We consider that now is the time to purchase.

The following are the rates for the articles noted, in a wholesale way:

ASHES—The market was quiet, with a fair trade demand, dealers who furnish this market being well supplied. We note sales at the following rates: Soda ash, common, 6c. Refined, 6@6¼c. Potash, 7@7.40[illegible]c. Pearls, 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is fairly drugged with this article. Rates ranged from 50c to 75c.

APPLES—We hear of nothing that is new to note. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 225 bushels. We are reported sales of choice extra at $3.50@3.75; choice, $3.00@3.25; fair, $2.75; common and mixed lots at $2.00@2.25 @2.50 ₱ bbl.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3.75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 at $4.50; No. 4 at $5.50. Sales of carpet brooms at $8.00@8.50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand, leaders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice white, $2.25@2.35; common lots sold at $1.75@2 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market was quiet and well stocked, with sales at 32 7@33 00 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The market was an active one. We are reported liberal transactions, mixed parcels chiefly of choice fresh roll, for which 35@36c can be obtained; sales of various grades were made at 20@30c ₱ lb. Many dealers prefer good to common butter.

CRANBERRIES—We omit figures; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; market nearly bare.

CARBON OIL—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very uncertain; sales of small lots, mixed parcels reported in round lots at 23½@24c ₱ gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

CIDER—The demand has improved for choice sweet cider, with sales at $6.50@7 00 ₱ bbl; other lots we do not quote as standing from $4.00 @5.00 ₱ bbl, as to quality and location.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied, with fair receipts coming in; we are reported regular sales of the following: Western Reserve 16@18½c; Hamburg 16½@17c; Ohio factory 12c; Goshen Ohio 17½c; New York 18½c; sweitzer 19@20c; limburger 20@22c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for all kinds of fruit was limited, with a supply in excess of the demand, and a liberal stock on hand waiting for purchasers. Quotations: extra choice bright dried apples 9c; prime 7½@8c; fair to prime to choice dried peaches, halves, 9@10c; quarters 4@5c; dried blackberries 12@13c; pickled cherries 28@29c.

FLOUR—The market yesterday ruled firm; several orders were received for small lots for shipment, one large lot amounting to 1,200 bbls for another market. The demand is by river and rail were 1,281 bbls. The mills and stores have a sufficient stock on hand to meet all the requirements of the demand; prices are very irregular, each dealer sets his own figure, as evidenced as follows: Choice spring in barrels $4 75@5 00, in bags $4 00@4 75; choice winter wheat do $5 25; choice amber $5 00 do in bag $5 50; ther quotations are: all winter wheat, choice $5 50; $5 75@6 00; spring wheat, $4 75, $5 @5 00 ₱ barrel. Sales in lots of 50 bbls to 200 bbls. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 5c ₱ bbl having been made on lots of 100 barrels and upwards: Double extra in bbls $6 75@7 00; in sacks $6 40; extra winter wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 70; in sacks $5 40; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $5 50; in sacks $5 20; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Warford Mills extra, $4 75 ₱ barrel. Starlight, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50 ₱ bag. Iberia, $5 00 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 80@6 00 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; the present kind of weather have pulled down prices: We note sales yesterday at 25@26c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Dealers, at least large operators, are in a good humor. Trade is steadily increasing, whilst prices have evidently touched their lowest point. We are reported liberal sales as the following: Bacon shoulders, plain 11¾@12c; S. C. 12¾@13c; Hams—plain 16¾@18½c; sugar cured 18@20c; sides, plain 15@15¾c; clear do 16c. Breakfast bacon —12@13c for sugar cured. Mess pork, sales $27 50 per bbl. Beef tongues $8 00 ₱ dozen. Pigs tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen. Lard in tierces 14½@15c; in kegs, sales 15½@16c. Sellers & Co. caddy lard 17@17¼c ₱ ₱; country lard in bbls 15c.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 25@1 27½ No 2 do at 80c.

DRIED BEEF—Sugar cured 19@19½c.

FEED—The market is steady with a good trade demand. The mills report sales at the following prices: Bran $1 05@1 10; m.ddlings $1 40@1 50; shipstuffs $1 20 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at $5 00.

HOMINY—The market was quiet with a supply equal to the demand. Best kiln dried flint at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bushel.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales Eastern white lime at $1 75; Cleveland $2 25 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is steady and trending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@95c.

WOOD SCREWS—Sales of pulls 83@83½; No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—The market was not an active one, buyers are taking hold sparingly; dealers are well supplied. We are reported sales at the following: Highwines at 98c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 02; pure rye, half corn $1 75; old Monongahela $2 50@5 00 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market remains quiet, with a fair demand; nothing more; sales were made in a regular way at 58@60c from first hands; 90@$1 from store.

PLUMBERS—The market has undergone no change; limited sales were reported by the car load at $1 80@1 85 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market rules dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; holders of car loads continue to dispose of them, others are holding off, merely taking sufficient to meet their current wants. Choice peachblows are held at 60@65c ₱ bush; in trade 55@60 @0 ₱ bbl.

FISH—We can report a fair jobbing demand for the various kinds of fish. Prices have undergone no change from the following: Mackerel prices have slightly advanced; herrings and codfish have declined. We note the following are the current sales: White fish, new, $9 ₱ half bbl; mackerel, No. 1 shore $13 50@14 00; No. 2 do $12 00@12 50; No. 1 mess $18; No.3, large bbls, $15; half bbls $8; cakes shad $5 ₱ bbl; codfish, medium, 5c; large 6c. Herrings, lake, $4 50 ₱ bbl; Bay Labrador, $8 ₱ bbl; Labrador, split, $9 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is well supplied with baled, with fair wagon receipts; prices are very irregular and uncertain. Sales of baled reported on landing and delivered at the country, $17@18; and from store at $19@20 ₱ ton. Wagon loads ranged from $20@22.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied; sales city rendered at 9c; country 8½c; rough 6@ 6½c.

MAPLE SYRUP—The market well stocked; prices range from $1 40@1 50 ₱ gal in wood, according packages.

PEA NUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 9@10c ₱ lb.

WOODENWARE—Following are the wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 50; 3 hoop Nut pail, $1 61 on; No 2 $1 40; No 3 $1 00; Washboards $3 00.

PEARL BARLEY—In fair demand with sales at $6 50@7 00; No. 4, 6c; No. 3, 6½c; No. 1, 6¾c.

OAT MEAL—$10 50 ₱ bbl; half bbl $5 50.

GRAIN—We have but few changes to note; prices are about the same as last quoted. Wheat is evidently the leading article. The mills will pay the following figures for an article delivered at their mills: No 2 spring wheat $1 10@1 13; amber is very scarce; a good article would bring $1 20@1 30. No 1 spring wheat $1 20. The receipts of wheat were 644 sacks. Oats dull and neglected; prices no lower; the bottom has evidently been reached. Prices from wharf and from depot are 42@43c, and range down to 40c. Corn in bulk is called with sales reported from first hands at 72@ 75c; store lots 75@80c. Rye market unchanged. We are reported sales at 85c, with plenty of buyers at 8c, but no sellers. Barley—prices are irregular and uncertain; sellers claim they are difficult to obtain; we continue to quote nominally at 80@85c ₱ bush for fair to prime. Some dealers refuse to sell fall for less than $1 00.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied; sales prime cider at 18@20c ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market is steady with a good trade demand. The mills report sales at the following prices: Bran $1 05@1 10; m.ddlings $1 40@1 50; shipstuffs $1 20 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at $5 00.

HOMINY—The market was quiet with a supply equal to the demand. Best kiln dried flint at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bushel.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales Eastern white lime at $1 75; Cleveland $2 25 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is steady and trending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@95c.

WOOL

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bracken Mrs. Lou, Gallitzan, Pa.	3
Chalton Marion, Pike Run, Pa.	3
Degarmo Miss Melissa, Library, Pa.	3
Hayes & Co. S. B. and C. Washington, Pa.	3
Hime Caroline, Brownsville, Pa.	3
Miller Rev. O. H., Harrisburg, Pa.	3
Wickline Ollie, Glasgow, Ohio.	3

ARMS RECEIVED.—The Washington Infantry have received one hundred muskets, with accoutrements, from Harrisburg.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—There was not a criminal information made at the Mayor's office yesterday.

OUR market reports are not "corrected by interested parties," any advertisement to the contrary notwithstanding.

THREE HUNDRED per cent. offered agents to make and sell the patent clothes washer. Address, A. M. Smith, Box 553, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PILOT will be the subject of Mr. Clark's lecture to-morrow evening in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue—the eighth of the series to mechanics and workingmen.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. J. K. Smith & Co. have removed their wholesale and retail grocery from Nos. 1 and 2 Diamond to No. 207 Liberty street, where their patrons and the public generally will find a fresh and complete stock of articles in their line, at prices to suit the people.

FOR CLAREMONT.—The following named partners were taken to the work house yesterday: Pat Lully, Ed. Carey, Ben Timmons, James Slater, Charles Dennston, Neely Burns, Jacob Stoiz, Thomas McKeeble, Joseph Heibilling, John Korpe, Peter Hackett, Reddy Diehl, Henry Scmultz and David Lewis.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY.—The Public Catholic Library in the Third National Bank Building, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, is now patronized liberally by the public. Under the management of the Young Men's Sodality it is now fair to become financially successful. It will be open to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, from two to six o'clock.

SHOO FLY.—Three fashionably dressed nymphs, named Ann Smith, Lucy Kaufman and Kate Elliot, were arrested on Wylie street last night for singing "Shoo Fly" at the policeman. After being placed in a cell in the lock-up they made the watch-house melodious by singing "I feel, I feel, I feel like a morning star." They will not feel so much like morning stars at the eight o'clock hearing this morning.

DELL.—Tollee news is a scarce article in East Liberty at present. We visited that locality yesterday with the expectation of getting something worthy of note, but we were considerably disappointed. Deputy Mayor Cariwright informed us that he has had only one criminal case before him for the last two weeks, and that, one of the commonest kind. He asserted us that every thing is most remarkably quiet at present.

COLONEL GOSHAN'S LAST DAY.—There will no doubt be a crowd at Burnell's Museum today, as it is positively the last day of Colonel Goshan, the great Oriental giant; for those who have never seen him, he will on to-day let the weather be what it will, and the thousands of our citizens who have become acquainted with him during his stay in the city will have to call and say farewell. Then the man-fish will enter his tank at 11 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M. and the thousands of other wonders, including the mammoth pack, the Museum to-day from 9 A. M., till 10 P. M.

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.—That is what every person who has ever dealt there calls the establishment of Simon Johnston, corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Johnston imports and sells the purest drugs, and carefully and skillfully puts up every prescription tendered at his store. In the matter of perfumeries and toilet articles he has a very choice assortment. His stock of wines for sacramental and medicinal purposes is large, and selected solely for the trade. Mr. Simon Johnston has one important point always in view, and that is to keep the best article of everything in his line, so that the public may rely upon getting the genuin e article.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held this (Saturday) evening, at the rooms, 23 Fifth avenue, at 7½ o'clock. In addition to the regular business, which is important, and the reports of their several committees, will be an unusual interest, there will be readings of selections by Prof. Newell, whose ability is well known, music by Messrs. Brown, Mr. King, Messrs. Everson, Brown and Barclay Everson, names well known for their sweet voices, and a discussion of the question, "How shall we reach the masses?" opened by J. H. Baldwin, Esq. The public (that is men) are cordially invited to be present.

WAIVED A HEARING.—N. W. Roebling, charged on oath of Richard Williams with felonious assault and battery on Richard and Susan Brush yesterday afternoon, but waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the June term of court. Williams is a colored man, and was arrested for having committed a felonious assault upon him in front of the Lannigan House early last night, on Thursday, by stripping him and cutting him in the back with a knife, without the slightest provocation. The knife only cut through the clothing, and the negro would have settled the case by fist, but defendant would not consent to it. We hardly think it will ever reach the court.

HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. J. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health reports thirty-two deaths in that part of the week ending March 21st, of which eighteen were adults and fourteen children. The diseases are stated as follows: Overdose of laudanum, one; consept on of the brain, three; pleurisy, one; pneumonia, one; scarlet fever, one; puerperal peritonitis, one; softening of the brain, two; angina pectoris, one; disease of the heart, one; debility, one; general debility, one; valvular heart disease, one; congestion of the brain, one; malignus, two; marasmus, one; ascites, two; consumption, two; premature birth, one; stillborn, one, premature birth, two; inflammation of the bowels, one; meningitis, one; albuminuria, one. Under one year, fifteen; from one to two, three; from two to five, one; from five to ten, three; from ten to twenty, one; from thirty to forty, four; from forty to fifty, six; from fifty to sixty, one; from sixty to seventy, two; from eighty to ninety, two. Males, twenty; females, twelve. White, thirty; colored, two.

Gymnastic and Musical Entertainment.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 30th and 31st, a grand gymnastic and musical entertainment will be given by the pupils of the Fourth (Lawrence Ward District) school, assisted by the Allegheny Quartette and Mrs. E. A. Sawyer, pianist. The exhibition will take place in the large hall of the school building on Penn street, and will no doubt prove quite interesting and pleasant. The degree of perfection which the scholars of the school have attained in gymnastics, (lately introduced into our public schools) is astonishing and can only be fully appreciated by being seen. The musical part of the entertainment consist of solos, duets, and choruses, and will no doubt be very fine. The proceeds will be expended for improvements in the school rooms, another interesting feature lately introduced by Superintendent Lockey—the decoration of the school rooms. Mr. Keagan, principal of the school, will manage the gymnastic exercises, and Prof. Harding, the music teacher, will have direction over that part of the entertainment. Both are thoroughly conversant with their duties, which is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment will be a success.

New Carpets.

The abundance of money and the high price of commodities during the past few years hasled us into extravagance of living. The present scarcity of currency warns us to live economically. To do this we shou'd buy economically. With this end in view we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co., carpet dealers, No. 23 Fifth avenue. Spring is approaching when so many people refurnish their houses and replace their carpets, and as it is very important to know where the best goods can be had with the best advantage, Oliver McClintock & Co. do their own importing. They purchase most of their foreign carpets in Europe direct, and New York or Philadelphia thus saving the wholesale dealers' profit. They have now on hand, in their extensive new ware rooms, the largest and best selected stock of carpets, oil cloths, window shades, mattings, &c., in the city, and they have comprising fashionable patterns of Axminster's, Wiltons, Maquette's velvets, tapestry and body brussels, than has been reached since 1861. Notwithstanding their advantages in purchasing and cutting in fine carpets, they have also spared no pains that their stock of bargains and common carpets shall be very complete and at the lowest prices to be found anywhere. Connected with the firm are skilled carpet upholsters, who will lay carpets or oil cloths at short notice, and strictly according to promise, a very great desideratum at this time of the year. Any one in want of goods, or prompted by curiosity, will at least take a jaunt through the new and extensive warerooms, which have just been thrown open to the public. A tour through the establishment furnishes a pleasant and interesting exhibition of the management of an enterprising and ambitious firm.

INFANTICIDE.

An Infant Thrown Into a Privy Vault—The Mother Flees to Wheeling.

Yesterday morning the dead body of a newly born male infant was found in the privy vault attached to a house in the rear of No. 96 Seventh avenue. A boy discovered the corpse by some means, and subsequently notified the Coroner, who had it taken out and removed to Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street. A jury was impannelled and sworn, after which the inquest was postponed until this morning at ten o'clock. The infant was wrapped up in a linen apron, and the physician called in by the Coroner, after a partial examination, declared that death had resulted from strangulation. He was requested by the Coroner to make a *post mortem* examination, and by this means of course he will give the real cause of the death. Concerning the mother of the child, our reporter has gleaned the following facts: Thursday night, about half past seven o'clock, a young woman named Jennie Dunn, an acquaintance at the house stated, called there and requested permission to remain over night, as she stated that she had just come up from Wheeling, and added that she would go out in the morning (yesterday), and hunt up a situation in a family. Her request was granted, and at six o'clock yesterday she disappeared from the house and it was afterwards ascertained that she had taken the train for Wheeling. A woman who saw the body of the infant taken from the vault recognized the apron as one she had made for the young woman, Dunn, and stated that instead of her coming from Wheeling on Thursday evening, she had been living as a domestic in this city for three weeks past, as a domestic in this city for three weeks past. There is no doubt but that she is the unnatural mother, and an officer, we understand, has gone to Wheeling to arrest her.

METHODISM.

Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church

Forty-Sixth Annual Session at Johnstown—Second and Third Day's Proceedings.

Second Day.

THURSDAY, March 24, 1870.

At the time appointed, one hour before the opening of this morning's session, a prayer meeting was opened up by Rev. Dr. Drummond, which was largely attended and proved quite profitable and interesting.

At nine o'clock Bishop James took the chair. The Secretary called the roll, which was responded to by nearly every member of the Conference. The attendance at the opening of the session was very large, and those who were absent yesterday have nearly all presented themselves this morning.

P. Combe, of Philadelphia Conference, was introduced to the Conference and presented the fraternal greetings of Rev. C. Cooke, D.D., formerly of this Conference, in which he stated that Dr. Cooke had been appointed to St. George's in Philadelphia, the oldest charge in the city.

Wesley Kenney, of the Philadelphia Conference, formerly of this Conference, was introduced and briefly laid the Conference God speed, and assuring them that life is not a desert but a glorious field to work for Jesus.

The Committee on Decease of Bishop Thomson reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to express in resolutions the sense of the Conference on the death of Bishop Thomson, beg leave to report as follows:

Resolved, That we experience profound sorrow over the loss sustained by the Church and the world in the death of Bishop Thomson, so pure and eminent in the walks of Christian life, combining the simplicity of the child with the genius of the philosopher, and filling all stations to which he was appointed in the Church with ability and fidelity.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family and friends assurances of our sincerest sympathy, and invoke for them in this hour of sadness, the blessing and comforting presence of Almighty God.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed upon the Conference Journal, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy to the family.

The resolutions, amid the profoundest sorrow of the Conference, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

It was on motion further

Resolved, That we appoint Dr. W. Cox, C. A. Holmes and O. E. Hartzell as a Committee to attend the funeral service next Tuesday, at Indiana, Ohio.

Dr. Mitchell, of Holstein Conference, was introduced.

The second question, "Who remain on trial" was taken up and the following persons having passed examination in the course of study were represented by the presiding elders, and on motion were continued on trial, viz.: Cyrus P. Mitchell, M. J. Sleppy, (missionary contribution of Circuit $32 96), N. C. Harris, J. D. Kerp, O. W. McIntyre, $158 12; Christian H. Feil, $19 59; C. W. Miller $142, Jos. W. Miles, W. D. Hosack, $36 25; Thomas W. Jamison, B. F. Beazell, $96 10. Enoch D. Dudley and W. H. Mann Sharp were discontinued at their own request, the former removing to West, and the latter failing in health.

When the name of Harrison H. Hagans was called he was reported as having been drowned January 7th, 1870. At the time of a freshet, while attempting to reach the residence across the Muskingum river, near Duncan's Falls, in his way home from preaching appointment.

The pastors of the churches at Johnstown, Pa., were introduced to the Conference by

Rev. Mr. Flemming, of the Presbyterian Church; A. A. Xinter, of the Disciples Church; Thos. Jenkins, of the Congregational Church; Rev. Mr. Fink, of the Lutheran Church; W. Hughes, of the Welsh Baptist Church; Rev. Edwin Hill, of the Erie Conference, and J. Rothweiler and F. Ohlinger, of the Central German Conference, and were also introduced to the Conference.

The following resolution was presented by C. A. Holmes, and adopted by a rising vote, viz:

WHEREAS, Our venerable and beloved brother, Rev. Thomas M. Hudson will, if spared, at the close of the Rock Creek Conference year, have been for fifty years an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, therefore,

Resolved, That we render thanks to the Great Head of the church for sparing him so long, and using him so signally in the advancement of the interests of His Kingdom.

Resolved, That we affectionately and earnestly request him to deliver a semi-centennial discourse at the next session of our Conference.

The third question, viz: Who are the deacons? was taken up, and E. B. Webster, $747; J. F. Core, Hugh H. Pershing, $17 58; Daniel F. Kenney, John T. Retlief, $41 19; Jesse F. Core, E. Edgell, Theodore Finley, Isaiah Winters, J. F. Huddleston, James M. Swann, J. B. Wallace, S. H. Crawens, Wm. R. Grace, James E. Williams were examined and passed.

The hymn beginning

How beauteous are their feet
Who stand on Zion's hill;

was sung, and a brief address was spent in prayer, lead by Rev. T. M. Hudson, after which the brethren were invited forward, and were pointedly, wisely and instructively addressed by the Bishop.

Under the third question, the Deacons of one year standing were examined and passed, viz: Allen Ayers, N. Greene, George Hill, D. K. Stevenson, W. L. Dixon, R. M. Freshwater, J. H. Jones, Eli Williams, Wm. Hill, $38.

John D. Leggitt, an Elder, was examined and passed, but not having been before the Committee on Studies of the year's course, he was, on motion, required to appear before the Committee of third year at the next session.

R. J. White, an elder, was examined and passed, and having formerly passed examination on the whole course of study, on motion exonerated from the course of studies of third and fourth years.

The fifth question, viz.: "Who are Elected and Ordained Deacons?" was taken up, and Joseph N. Pershing, James Meehen, $213; Geo. Orbin, $40; Thomas Patterson, Wm. F. Smith, Jamie Wilson, Henry Zeller, Jacob Ruffner, and D. C. Knowles, were examined, passed, and on motion ordained deacons of one year.

The name of James C. Russell, an elder, having been inadvertently passed over yesterday, was now called his character passed.

The eleventh question, viz: who are the effective elders? was resumed, and J. D. Kerp, $950; S. M. Hickman, $195 45; J. J. McIlvaine, $220 50; Robert Armstrong, $1,000; J. Faul, $1,000; Holmes, $250; R. Hopkins, $22 95; M. Johnson, $77 75; James Hollingshead, $150; Joseph Hollingshead, $121 75; A. Wilson, $1,000; W. Cox, C. McCarty, J. Z. Moore, $92 69; Wm. Cox, $142 85; A. J. Jamison, $95 75; Wm. Hamilton, $1; Taylor and J. A. Swaney were examined and passed.

(The figures after the names are the amount of the missionary contributions in their charges.)

The seventh question was taken up, viz: Who are the supernumerary preachers? and Sheridan C. Baker, Wm. Swan, J. C. Rich, Israel Dallas and T. Davidson were examined, passed, and on motion, continued in their present relation.

W. D. Lucas was passed and, on motion, made effective.

The eighth question was taken up, viz.: Who are the superannuated preachers? and A. Lewis, J. K. Miller, J. Monroe, Z. H. Coston, F. M. Newman, Pardon Cook, W. Athey, L. Clark, C. Morrison, J. H. Ebbert, L. Petty, B. F. Sawhill, R. R. Kern, H. Cree, C. H. Jackson and J. C. Ralfill, 96, were examined, passed, and, on motion, their relation was continued.

Conference adjourned with prayer by

The usual notices were given, the doxology was sung, and the Conference dismissed with benediction by P. Combe.

Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., delivered a fine discourse from Romans, chapter 1, verse 2, to a very large and deeply interested congregation. Dr. Holmes sustains the reputation as an eloquent and effective preacher. At the afternoon of Thursday, Rev. W. R. P. Hamilton, delivered the annual missionary sermon—a most able discourse on Romans, chapter 11, verse 12.

"For as many as have sinned without the law shall also perish without the law," &c.

In the evening, Rev. Pennel Combe, of the State Tennessee Conference, addressed a crowded audience on the temperance question. It was a masterly and effective speech—superior in its logic of facts and equal in interest to any of John B. Gough's efforts in the same line.

Third Day.

FRIDAY, March 25th, 1870.

Conference met at the appointed hour and was opened with religious services by S. H. Nesbit. On motion, the further calling of the roll was dispensed with. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion, C. W. Smith was granted leave of absence, on account of the illness of his child.

The Committee on Freedmen presented their report, which was read by the Secretary, the Rev. D. Rutledge, agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, was adopted.

The Committee on the Freedmen's Aid Society beg leave to offer the following: The Freedmens Aid Society was organized August, 1866, to plant the school house beside the church, and send the teachers and with the Missionary into the great field of Christian effort. In the beginning of this as in every benevolent enterprize much of the Missionary work was preparatory of the most difficult to perfrom, and showing the least apparent results when accomblished. Yet a review of what has been done since the organization of the Aid Society shows an aggregate of results achieved in proportion to the means expended seldom, if ever, equalled in any Christian enterprize. The Society sent last year more teachers into the field, taught more pupils, erected more school houses, raised more money, led more souls to Christ, than during any previous year of its existence. Never since the Savior hung upon the cross has a more inviting field of effort been presented, nor one promising a richer or more abundant harvest. If this work can be sustained a few years longer, it will elevate that unoppressed people, and help to give permanence to the union, and greater efficiency to the church of God. Others are waiting to enter into our past labors, and gather our already ripening fruits. Why then does this cause languish for want of money. Are our people unwilling to give to this cause or have we failed to present it to them and afford the opportunity.

We therefore present the following:

Resolved, That much as we plead the cause for the freedmen, they cannot now be abandoned with justice to them, safety to the nation, or loyalty to Christ.

Resolved, That we commend the Freedman's Aid Society to the prayerful consideration of our pastors and people; and in view of pressing necessities we recommend that a collection in all of the bands be taken up, and at once remitted to the Treasurer, Rev. J. Horner, book agent, Pittsburgh.

The Committee on Bible Cause presented their report, which was read, and after a few remarks by Dr. Kelly, was, on motion, adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BIBLE CAUSE.

In these days when Romanism and infidelity are combined to drive the bible from our schools, and to destroy its power over the conscience of the community, this Conference rejoices in the aid furnished the church by the American Bible Society, in affording a common ground upon which all true christians, patriots and philanthropists, may stand together to contend for the public good and do battle with the common enemy.

We therefore resolve:

1st. That our confidence in the efficacy of the American Bible Society is undiminished,

2d. That we will welcome the agents of that Society to our several charges and will aid them, so far as we may, and solicit for them sympathies and benevolence of our people in the Bible cause.

The Bishop announced that the funeral of Bishop Thomson had been fixed for ten o'clock on Saturday (to-morrow), and that it would therefore be impossible for himself and the committee to be present at that hour.

It was, therefore, on motion

Resolved, That the funeral services be held in the church on the 1st August, at ten o'clock, and that R. Boyd, W. Cox and S. H. Nesbit, preach or be appointed to preach.

The Committee on Lay Delegation presented a report which was read, as was also a report of a minority report, but after some discussion the majority report was amended and accepted on the ground that the vote be taken, yeas and nays, on Saturday, at eleven o'clock. The following is the report:

The Committee on Lay Delegation, after careful consideration, do not deem it necessary to make an extended report, but

WHEREAS, The last General Conference submitted the question of Lay Delegation to the Godly consideration of our ministers and people, and provided a plan whereby a vote should be taken expressive of their wishes; and, whereas, the laity have already voted; therefore,

Resolved, That the vote of this Conference be taken by yeas and nays, on Saturday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Board of Stewards reported in part that they had received for distribution among the Conference claimants from

West Pittsburgh	770 00
South Pittsburgh	674 30
Southeast Pittsburgh	778 38
East Pittsburgh	707 75
North Pittsburgh	1,112 90
Allegheny	1,009 73
Canton	984 50
Steubenville	630 10
Cambridge	1,145 95
Barnesville	955 55
McConnellsville	528 14
Centenary fund	430 00
Latimer Bequest	58 81
Chartered fund	1,000 00
Total	$9,992 79

On motion, the Board of Stewards was directed to add to the Conference claimants the name of the widow of Dr. H. McAbee.

On motion, E. Birket, J. V. Yarnall, and R. Hopkins were placed on the superannuated list.

Rev. J. S. McMurray, of Central Pennsylvania Conference, Rev. James C. Clark and Rev. Thomas Barnhart, of same Conference, Rev. H. A. Fairall, of Upper Iowa, J. L. Ascell, of Erie Conference, and A. J. Kynett, Corresponding Secretary of Church Extension Society, were introduced to the Conference.

T. Winstanly, at his own request, was changed from a supernumerary to a superannuate relation, he relinquishing all claims on the Conference funds.

The third question, "Who are admitted into Connection?" was taken up, and E. B. Webster, H. H. Pershing, J. T. Retley, $41 19; Jesse F. Core, Hugh H. Pershing, $17 58; Daniel F. Kenney, John T. Retlief, James M. King, E. E. Edgell, Theodore Finley, Isaiah Winters, J. F. Huddleston, James M. Swann, J. B. Wallace, S. H. Crawens, Wm. R. Grace, James E. Williams were examined and passed.

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The fifth question, viz.: "Who are Elected and Ordained Deacons?" was taken up, and Joseph N. Pershing, James Meehen, $213; Geo. Orbin, $40; Thomas Patterson, Wm. F. Smith, Jamie Wilson, Henry Zeller, Jacob Ruffner, and D. C. Knowles, were examined, passed, and on motion ordained deacons of one year.

The name of James C. Russell, an elder, having been inadvertently passed over yesterday, was now called his character passed.

The eleventh question, viz: who are the effective elders? was resumed, and J. D. Kerp, $950; S. M. Hickman, $195 45; J. J. McIlvaine, $220 50; Robert Armstrong, $1,000; J. Faul, $1,000; Holmes, $250; R. Hopkins, $22 95; M. Johnson, $77 75; James Hollingshead, $150; Joseph Hollingshead, $121 75; A. Wilson, $1,000; W. Cox, C. McCarty, J. Z. Moore, $92 69; Wm. Cox, $142 85; A. J. Jamison, $95 75; Wm. Hamilton, $1; Taylor and J. A. Swaney were examined and passed.

(The figures after the names are the amount of the missionary contributions in their charges.)

The seventh question was taken up, viz.: Who are the supernumerary preachers? and Sheridan C. Baker, Wm. Swan, J. C. Rich, Israel Dallas and T. Davidson were examined, passed, and on motion, continued in their present relation.

W. D. Lucas was passed and, on motion, made effective.

The eighth question was taken up, viz.: Who are the superannuated preachers? and A. Lewis, J. K. Miller, J. Monroe, Z. H. Coston, F. M. Newman, Pardon Cook, W. Athey, L. Clark, C. Morrison, J. H. Ebbert, L. Petty, B. F. Sawhill, R. R. Kern, H. Cree, C. H. Jackson and J. C. Ralfill, 96, were examined, passed, and, on motion, their relation was continued.

Conference adjourned with prayer by

The usual notices were given, the doxology was sung, and the Conference dismissed with benediction by P. Combe.

Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., delivered a fine discourse from Romans, chapter 1, verse 2, to a very large and deeply interested congregation. Dr. Holmes sustains the reputation as an eloquent and effective preacher. At the afternoon of Thursday, Rev. W. R. P. Hamilton, delivered the annual missionary sermon—a most able discourse on Romans, chapter 11, verse 12.

"For as many as have sinned without the law shall also perish without the law," &c.

In the evening, Rev. Pennel Combe, of the State Tennessee Conference, addressed a crowded audience on the temperance question. It was a masterly and effective speech—superior in its logic of facts and equal in interest to any of John B. Gough's efforts in the same line.

Third Day.

FRIDAY, March 25th, 1870.

Conference met at the appointed hour and was opened with religious services by S. H. Nesbit. On motion, the further calling of the roll was dispensed with. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion, C. W. Smith was granted leave of absence, on account of the illness of his child.

The Committee on Freedmen presented their report, which was read by the Secretary, the Rev. D. Rutledge, agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, was adopted.

The Committee on the Freedmen's Aid Society beg leave to offer the following: The Freedmens Aid Society was organized August, 1866, to plant the school house beside the church, and send the teachers and with the Missionary into the great field of Christian effort. In the beginning of this as in every benevolent enterprize much of the Missionary work was preparatory of the most difficult to perfrom, and showing the least apparent results when accomblished. Yet a review of what has been done since the organization of the Aid Society shows an aggregate of results achieved in proportion to the means expended seldom, if ever, equalled in any Christian enterprize. The Society sent last year more teachers into the field, taught more pupils, erected more school houses, raised more money, led more souls to Christ, than during any previous year of its existence. Never since the Savior hung upon the cross has a more inviting field of effort been presented, nor one promising a richer or more abundant harvest. If this work can be sustained a few years longer, it will elevate that unoppressed people, and help to give permanence to the union, and greater efficiency to the church of God. Others are waiting to enter into our past labors, and gather our already ripening fruits. Why then does this cause languish for want of money. Are our people unwilling to give to this cause or have we failed to present it to them and afford the opportunity.

We therefore present the following:

Resolved, That much as we plead the cause for the freedmen, they cannot now be abandoned with justice to them, safety to the nation, or loyalty to Christ.

Resolved, That we commend the Freedman's Aid Society to the prayerful consideration of our pastors and people; and in view of pressing necessities we recommend that a collection in all of the bands be taken up, and at once remitted to the Treasurer, Rev. J. Horner, book agent, Pittsburgh.

The Committee on Bible Cause presented their report, which was read, and after a few remarks by Dr. Kelly, was, on motion, adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BIBLE CAUSE.

In these days when Romanism and infidelity are combined to drive the bible from our schools, and to destroy its power over the conscience of the community, this Conference rejoices in the aid furnished the church by the American Bible Society, in affording a common ground upon which all true christians, patriots and philanthropists, may stand together to contend for the public good and do battle with the common enemy.

We therefore resolve:

1st. That our confidence in the efficacy of the American Bible Society is undiminished,

2d. That we will welcome the agents of that Society to our several charges and will aid them, so far as we may, and solicit for them sympathies and benevolence of our people in the Bible cause.

The Bishop announced that the funeral of Bishop Thomson had been fixed for ten o'clock on Saturday (to-morrow), and that it would therefore be impossible for himself and the committee to be present at that hour.

It was, therefore, on motion

Resolved, That the funeral services be held in the church on the 1st August, at ten o'clock, and that R. Boyd, W. Cox and S. H. Nesbit, preach or be appointed to preach.

The Committee on Lay Delegation presented a report which was read, as was also a report of a minority report, but after some discussion the majority report was amended and accepted on the ground that the vote be taken, yeas and nays, on Saturday, at eleven o'clock. The following is the report:

The Committee on Lay Delegation, after careful consideration, do not deem it necessary to make an extended report, but

WHEREAS, The last General Conference submitted the question of Lay Delegation to the Godly consideration of our ministers and people, and provided a plan whereby a vote should be taken expressive of their wishes; and, whereas, the laity have already voted; therefore,

Resolved, That the vote of this Conference be taken by yeas and nays, on Saturday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Board of Stewards reported in part that

THE MODE.

A Noteworthy Est blishment.

In the various changes noticeable in the construction of new, and remodeling of old buildings, on which our attention is called daily, we perceive evidences of a laudable disposition on the part of our representative business men to keep pace in their appointments with the elegant surroundings of London and Parisian establishments. Some of the changes made in the remodeling or old establishments in various parts of the city within the past year are surprising, reminding one of the pleasant transformations introduced in a pantomime. One of the most striking, perhaps, is that which has taken place at No. 47 Sixth street. If the corner of the hotel block occupied by Messrs. Gray & Logan had suddenly taken to itself wings, and detached itself gently from the main building, it would have seemed less incredible to six months ago than the transformation wrought in it by skilled artisans under the directions of the proprietors. When they work was progressing, we predicted that Gray & Logan would have one of the handsomest front in the city. Our predictions have been verified, as any one may see who passes that way. Messrs. Gray & Logan's establishment is one of the handsomest, neatest, best ordered, and the most attractive establishment in the city. It covers the ground without stiffness, convenience with cheerfulness; is neat, trim and cosy. The building recently purchased by the enterprising establishments led us from the contemplation of the stylish and imposing front, with its handsome plate glass doorway, and French plate windows, through the salesroom, and took a look at the commodious manufacturing series of the cutting and fitting room, where we encountered Mons. De Rosar, who brings to the establishment an experience gained in Paris, extending over twenty years. However, we do not propose to go into the details without to gossot or seam, our attention being devoted principally to the various goods and shelves, whereon are to be seen every variety of cloths employed in making gentlemen or boys' clothing, from the finest and most durable reputation for boys' clothing, which has been a specialty for the house for years, we will see to it that the establishment secures an equally flattering reputation for the style and adaptability of gentlemen's attire. In fact, if there is one thing more than another that the firm pride themselves upon it is in that particular feature, which in future will be a leading feature of the establishment, viz., the making of gentlemen's attire—It is not alone the style or the material of the goods that makes the wearer presentable. There is a vast deal more in knowing how to adapt them to the person; in selecting the style most appropriate, and harmonizing it with the characteristics of the person to be fitted. But to return to the establishment itself.

The front is two stories in height, a considerable portion of the front being built back to include the second story, affording an abundance of light and solidity to the building. Entering the two doors of whisky on a certain Sunday from Mrs. Aiker; that he stopped there, on his way to church, for a drink; that he drank, the friend paying for the drinks; that he was not but once in the house; but that it was a common thing for certain parties to get whisky there. He was sure that Aiker sold more liquor and whisky on Sunday, but he saw him in the house at this time. He was not drunk then. The court instructed the jury that a man could not be held for the criminal acts of his wife, unless he directed her to commit the offense, or gave his sanction to it. If he was present at the time, and knew of what she was doing, it was a reasonable presumption that he sanctioned the act, and is thus made equally guilty. The jury had not agreed at adjournment.

SETTLING A SUIT BY MARRIAGE.

Thomas Fleming, a colored youth, who had been convicted of seduction and bastardy, preferred by Mary Cook, a colored girl, agreed about fifteen years, signified his intention to settle the case by marrying the prosecutrix. The girl was interrogated by the Court, and she said that she was a native of Huntingdon county, but that her father and mother were dead. She was willing to marry Fleming and have the case settled. The necessary papers were drawn up, a guardian was appointed in the person of a prominent member of the Bar; for the minor girl, and the marriage ceremony was performed by the Sheriff's office, by Justice Ammon, in the presence of a crowd of curious spectators. The suit was then entered in the case, on payment of costs by the defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Com. vs. Louis Hilkel—2 cases.
Com. vs. John Stout.
Com. vs. Frank Morgan.
Com. vs. John Stout.
Com. vs. Wm. Doublin.
Com. vs. Jas. K. Lanahan.
Com. vs. Jas. Inman.
Com. vs. Alex. Phares.
Com. vs. Peter Villaret.

Judge Sterrett.

The case of Wm. Hutchinson vs. Wm. H. Williams & Co., which has been on trial for several days, was brought to a close yesterday. Judge Sterrett, in charging the jury, remarked that if the facts in the case, as the jury believed that Mr. Williams was grossly negligent or careless in the manner of keeping the machinery, he would be liable for its loss, although he received no compensation for its safe-keeping. The fact that the jury had to determine was whether the deposit was kept carefully, or whether it was carelessly or not kept carefully, and in accordance with the ordinary requirements of the business. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000. James Ransom, administrator, for use of the Allegheny Savings and Trust Company, has entered a new trial and reasons filed.

Reed & Johnson vs. A. D. Stewart & Son, Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs $5,791.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Donahue vs. the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway—action for damages for an injury to four-year-old horse, by a son of the plaintiff—was given to the jury, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. 20 barrels liquors, &c., owned by S. S. Hall & Co. In this case the jury returned a verdict for the government for two barrels of bitters, twenty-two cases of bottled bitters, one barrel of whisky, and one five gallon keg of whisky.

United States vs. James Morrison, continued at the instance of the attorney of the Government.

United States vs. James and Edward O'Hare, Continued at the instance of the attorney for the Government.

United States vs. Julius Adler, Louis Rosenberg and Penrose Fleischer, indicted for frauds on the revenue, continued on motion of the U. S. Their establishment on Liberty street, in this city, was recently seized by the Government, and we understand that the case will be tried at the next session.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Andrew Patterson moved that a committee of three be appointed to go to Harrisburg and dispel the misunderstanding under which the Legislature is stated to labor.

Several unimportant amendments were made, but no vote was taken on the motion.

The original motion was carried.

After considerable discussion how the expenses of the committee should be defrayed,

Mr. Andrew Patterson said that if the stockholders of the proposed road did not raise enough to raise money for the defraying of the expenses of the committee, then there would not be enough enterprise to build the road.

After considerable discussion how the committee was to be selected,

Mr. Patterson moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to procure three persons to go to Harrisburg, as the committee. Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Thos. B. Atterbury, John Gallagher and John Adams as the committee.

Mr. Andrew Patterson moved that the committee be appointed to select a committee to go to Harrisburg, and be also empowered to raise funds to defray the expenses of the Harrisburg committee. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to select the committee to go to Harrisburg met in the office of Ephraim Stevenson, after the Town Hall meeting, and selected the following gentlemen as the committee: John P. Glass, Esq., David H. Oliver, Esq., E. G. Durham, Esq.

The expenses of the committee were promptly defrayed by the committee appointed them.

On motion, the committee adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

ROWDYISM.

Mrs. Sarah Rogers appeared at the office of this justice yesterday and made the following allegations: About two o'clock yesterday morning Edward Davis and a number of others called at the house of Mrs. Rogers, and knocking at the door, requested admittance. That was denied them, when, as is alleged, they retreated to the opposite side of the street and fired a volley of stones against the house, after which they beat a hasty retreat. The magistrate took an information against Davis for disorderly conduct and malicious mischief, and warrants for their arrest have been issued.

ALLEGHENY.

Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held for postage in the Allegheny Postoffice, March 25, 1870:

	Cents.
James Byers, Sharpsburg, Pa.	3
Miss E. J. Henlup, Fifth Ward School, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
J. G. Comstock, Sharpsburg, Pa.	3
J. R. Stils, Wilkins Postoffice, Pa.	3
A. F., *Dispatch* Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Mary G. Scroggins, Baltimore, Md.	3
L. Rouckerhouser, Bellair, Ohio.	3

SWEET, WHITE BREAD—Miller & McCullough.

THE LADIES' BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual sermon before the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny